The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,421—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Re. 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant, Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage in England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. GOA, 1,906 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, on SATURDAY, the 1st February 18 9, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on THURSDAY, the 30th January, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 30th January 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander W. Wilkinson, on MONDAY, the 3rd February 1879, at 10 a. m. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Dutch Mandvie both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 28th on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 320	Rs. 160	Rs. 80	Without Food.
Suez	380	250	40	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Jaffa	460	300	120	Including Wines.
Beyrout	425	320	125	
Cyprus	450	330	130	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	350	145	

Children under 8 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.
SUMATRA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

S.S. POLLUCE, Captain G. Ragusin, on the 31st Jan. 1879.
S.S. DIANA, Captain O. Catich, on the 25th Feb. 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, Captain T. W. MASSEY, are hereby requested to send their BILLS of LADING to our office for our countersignature, to PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS, failing which Captain will have them landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Agents for Captain T. W. Massey, ship Buckinghamshire.
Bombay, 26th January 1879.

M. LAVIALE'S ELECTRODYNE,
A GENUINE TESTIMONIAL.

A PHYSICIAN writes :—"I was induced to try your Electrodyne some time ago after having previously prescribed all other supposed remedies for mental depression, headache, giddiness, palpitation, nervousness and other symptoms of an overwrought brain without success. In every case its use was followed with most beneficial results, and I now feel so confident of its success that I have pleasure in stating that you may make use of this testimonial in any way you wish to bring the drug more before the public notice."

Agents for India :—A. D. JACKSON and COMPANY, Chemists, &c. Apollo House, Bombay ; ABDOOL KURRIM HIRJIBHOY & Co., Jackaria Musjid ; and GUNPUTRAO GOROJEE, Parsee Bazaar, Fort.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
— BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	3rd Feb.
(s) MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	10th do.
— SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	17th do.
(s) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	24th do.
— VENETIA	2736	450	C. G. Ferrier	3rd March
(s) MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	10th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	17th do.
(s) MIRZAFORE	3763	600	A. Parish	24th do.
— CATHAY	2982	450	R. D. Dundas	31st do.
(s) NEPAUL	2836	600	J. S. Murray	7th April.
— TRAVANCORE	1906	350	W. Barratt	14th do.
(s) HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Rennoldson	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change Vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 25th January 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

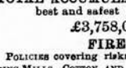
THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
BOKHARA	2936	450	J. Orman	4th Feb, 1879
THIBET	2693	400	J. H. Torbock	18th „
NIZAM	3725	450	A. E. Barlow	4th March. „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 25th January 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	31st Jan. 1879.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	28th Feb. 1879
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	28th March.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	25th April.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	23rd May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 25th January 1879. Superintendent.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies or shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue POLICIES upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize and Ships in harbour on favourable terms.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.

NEW and REDUCED RATES of PREMIUM in FORCE from 1st January 1878. For particulars apply to the Agents,

FORBES & Co., Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	„ 4,271,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to

£3,758,042 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, GOALS on the BUNDERS also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1872 ..... £816,383
„ 1873 ..... £800,490

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office, on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adults and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,246,802.

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
6, Hummum Street. Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

THIS OFFICE pays upwards of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds a year to the Families and representatives of deceased Policyholders.

Its Revenue is upwards of £700,000 per annum.

The Funds in hand for the payment of future claims amount to upwards of Five millions sterling. These Funds are invested only in the most unexceptionable Securities, detailed particulars of which are published annually.

As regards New business :—the New Assurances have exceeded £1,000,000 every year since 1865—a result, it may be mentioned, maintained by no other office in the United Kingdom for so many successive years.

The Rates of Premium have been recently revised ; the conditions of Assurance are liberal ; and every facility is afforded for the despatch of business. Prospectuses and every information may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, call attention to the recognised remedy for

ASTHMA, &c. DATURA TATULA. Cigarettes and Cigars, Pastilles for Inhalation, in boxes, 3s. to 18s.

DATURA TATULA for ASTHMA, &c. The entire plant cut and prepared for smoking. Tins 3s. 6d. to 18s. Economical and efficacious.

SAVORY & MOORE'S DATURA TATULA in all forms for smoking and inhalations. Medical Testimonial with each Packet.

DATURA TATULA for ASTHMA, &c. Delicate persons use the remedy as Cigarettes, or as Pastilles for Inhalation.

DATURA TATULA for ASTHMA, &c. The words "Datura Tatula" and "SAVORY & MOORE" on the labels are the only guarantee against the risk of imitations.

FOR ASTHMA, &c., DATURA TATULA. Prepared only by SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London, and of Chemists everywhere.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
BYCULLA, MAZAGON, CHINCHPOOGLY AND PAREL DISTRICTS.

A NEW CONGREGATION will be FORMED in these Districts under the Pastoral care of the Rev. T. H. GREIG.

The opening service will be held in the SCOTTISH SCHOOL, BYCULLA, on SUNDAY, the 2nd February, at 6 p.m.

D. MACPHERSON,
Senior Chaplain.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

A SELECT
DRAMATIC SEASON.
SECOND PERFORMANCE
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29TH, 1879.
THIRD PERFORMANCE
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1ST, 1879.

Introducing to the Public of Bombay
THE GREAT EMOTIONAL ACTRESS AND SONGSTRESS,
MISS ANNIE FIRMIN ;
THE GREAT ENGLISH CHARACTER ARTISTE,
MR. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH ;
AND
THE POPULAR COMEDIAN,
MR. JOHN JACK,
Who will have the honor to appear in the attractive Comedy of
BOOK THIRD, CHAPTER FIRST ;
OR
A DANGEROUS GAME.
Also with the side-splitting and laughable protean play of
IN AND OUT OF PLACE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs. 3 0
Second do.	„ 2 0
Third do.	„ 1 0
Fourth do.	As. 0 8

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen and seats secured.

Performance to commence at 9 o'clock p.m. precisely.

MR. JAMES WILLIAM BROWN has been AUTHORISED to SIGN our Firm per procuration from THIS DATE.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Bombay, 27th January 1879.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.

THE SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, will be held on TUESDAY, the 28th January 1879, at 3 p. m., at the offices of the Chamber, to receive the Report of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider the prices to be paid for the Private Foreshore Properties, and to pass such Resolutions thereon as may be deemed expedient.

By order of the Committee,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 25th January 1879.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have made an application for the issue of a Duplicate Certificate of the share No. 2482 standing in my name in the books of the New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, as the original certificate has been lost or mislaid. If any one has any claim against or on the said certificate or share, he, she, or they must give notice to the Secretary of the said Company within 7 days from the date hereof.

તારીખ નથાશ વીરજી દા૦ પોતે.
i. e. TRIBHOVANDASS VEERJEE.

27th January 1879.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. SHOT.
CARTRIDGES. WADDING.
POWDER. SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCOS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Thompson's, Dawson's and Noble's muster, per box of 100	1	12
Do. do. do. 250	4	0
Dindiguls and Havannahs, box of 100	2	0
Do. do. box of 250	4	8
Treacher's own muster, do. 100	2	4

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plaited Silk, Water proof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks, RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

	Cash.	Credit.
Original bottles, with measure and directions for use	Rs. 3 0	Rs. 3 8

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A GENTLEMAN connected with the Press for several years, will be glad to UNDERTAKE the TUITION of NATIVE GENTLEMEN desirous of learning English, Composition, &c. For terms address "X.Y.Z., care of the Manager of this paper.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a Gentleman. Please apply to "M. D.," care of this Office.

WANTED, a PRACTICAL PARSEE for a shop, accustomed to hard work, must know to read and write English. Apply to R., care of this Paper.

BILLIARD TABLE—WANTED, new or good second-hand. Particulars and price to the MESS SECRETARY, 28th Regiment Bombay N.I., Surat.

FOR SALE, an AMERICAN HOUSE at the PRINCE'S DOCK, at present used by Messrs. GLOVER and Co. as an Office. Apply on the premises.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—For Sale, a well-set Bay Arab Galloway, 6 years, used to Saddle and Harness, and a second-hand neat English buggy. Prices respectively Rs. 250 and Rs. 150. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, a richly toned HARMONIUM, with 14 stops, by SCHIEDMAYE and SON, almost new, made expressly for India, suitable for Church or Chapel use. Price Rupees 525. Apply to Messrs C. MARCKS & Co., Watch-Makers, &c., No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.—SCOTT & Co., V. S., have received a batch of well-bred FRESH WALERS, all are broke to saddle, are good tempered, and in good condition, fit for immediate work, Girgaum Veterinary Stables, 18th January 1879.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK, warranted perfect, 10 Annas per tin. PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo Street.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency.

EPERGNES, DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS,
in a variety of new and elegant designs,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165.

CRUET FRAMES,
Full sized,
5, 6 or 7 Bottles.
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 100.

BREAKFAST CRUETS,
In a variety of pretty shapes and Fancy designs.
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 50.

MUFFINEERS,
All Electro-plate in a number of different designs,
Sets of 3 in cases.
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.
Singly from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10.

Glass Mounted in Electro,
From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6.

PICKLE FRAMES,
Carrying one, two or three bottles,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 85.

ICE PITCHERS,
In a variety of Elegant designs with moveable stone China Lining.
Invaluable for Champagne Cups, &c.
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 65.

CLARET JUGS,
All Electro-plate, or Glass-mounted with Electro plate.
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 112.

SPIRIT & LIQUEUR FRAMES,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.

SALVERS AND WAITERS,
of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns.
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 70.

FISH KNIVES AND CARVERS,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 175.

BISCUIT BOXES,
All Electro-plate, richly Chased and Engraved, or in Glass-mounted with Electro-plate,
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100.

JAM AND MARMALADE JARS,
All Electro-plate, handsomely Chased or Engraved, or in Glass-mounted in Electro-plate.
From Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.

EGG FRAMES,
With 4 or 6 Cups and Spoons.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 60.

TABLE CANDLESTICKS,
With Shades complete, per pair,
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 60.

CHAMBER CANDLESTICKS,
With Shades and Extinguishers, per pair,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 45

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS,
Richly chased, engraved, or plain, in Ivory, Pearl or Plain handles ; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165.

OVAL SIDE DISHES,
of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll and other Patterns each pair, forming at pleasure or six dishes,
From Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per pair
or in set of 4,
From Rs. 375 to Rs. 425.

OVAL BREAKFAST DISHES,
with Drainers,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 112 each.

ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES,
With or without handles and divisions for 3 different kinds of Vegetable.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 120.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
Cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns,
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 70.

ICE PAILS,
All Electro-plate,
From Rs. 22 to Rs. 56.

Glass neatly Mounted, in Electro Plate.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS,
Very handsome, in Morocco Cases.
From Rs. 30 to Rs 60.

SODAWATER & PEG STANDS,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 150.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES,
comprising
Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelor's Miniature Sets,
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 225.
Family Services,
From Rs. 120 to Rs. 300.

BUTTER DISHES,
All Electro-plate with plain or revolving Cover.
From Rs. 27 to Rs 50.

Glass Mounted in Electro-Plate,
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 45.

SARDINE BOXES,
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 30.

TOAST RACKS,
From Rs. 8 to Rs. 20.

EGG BOILERS,
Various designs.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 40.

NAPKIN RINGS,
Sets of 6 in Morocco Cases.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 40.

MISCELLANEOUS PIECES.

AG DANS.
CALL BELLS.
ETNAS.
BUTTER KNIVES.
CHAMPAGNE BOTTLE HOLDERS.
CAKE BASKETS.
CIGAR LAMPS.
CRUMB SCOOPS.
FISH CARVERS AND KNIVES.
MENU HOLDERS.
OYSTER SCOLLOPS.
PICKLE FORKS.
PIE DISH COVERS.
SAUCE FRAMES.
SPOON WARMERS.
SALAD BOWLS.
TEA INFUSERS.
TODDY MAKERS.
KNIFE RESTS.
SAUCE BOTTLE FRAMES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY :
RAMPART ROW, FORT,
AND
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA

POONA :
L ROAD, STAFF LINESSENAVH

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
FOR THE BALL SEASON.

TRY Mrs. MEDLEY'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, if you want a PRETTY and CHEAP BALL DRESS.

Dress, Wreath, and Gloves complete, Rs. 25-0-0.

N. B.—Please note the address, 34, Meadow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEDOWS STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,
Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Saraus-sophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Heliocons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

Of Solid Walnut Wood and made expressly
FOR INDIA.

Price Rs. 675 Nett Cash, inclusive of packing.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MR. L. STEFFENAUER,
WATCHMAKER,
No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,

BEGS to call the attention of the Public that a NEW SUPPLY of his superior 50 Rs. WATCHES has arrived, by last Mail, for which Mr. L. S. has received the following certificates :—

Bombay, 19th December 1878.

Certified that I purchased a Silver Open-faced Patent Lever Watch, No. 78378, from Mr. L. Steffenauer in the month of March last, and it has kept excellent time ever since, I can recommend these Watches to any person requiring a good time-keeper.

C. CHRISTIAN, Captain, Dockyard Accountant.

L. STEFFANAUER, Esq., Bombay.

Bombay, 31st October 1878.

Sir,—In reply to your enquiry, I am glad to say that the Silver Hunting cased Lever Watch I bought of you in June last has been keeping pucca time ever since, I may therefore say that I am quite satisfied with my purchase.

I remain, Sir, Yours faithfully,
SAM. K. SNOW.

Mr. L. STEFFENAUER has also received a large stock of cheap Watches from Rs. 15 to Rs. 38.

3 Watches taken at once are given at wholesale rates.

Musical Boxes in great variety from Rs. 40 to Rs. 250.

REPAIRS OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY AND MUSICAL BOXES ATTENDED TO WITH THE UTMOST DESPATCH.

MR. L. STEFFENAUER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAMMOTH PAVILION,
CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

PROPRIETORS—NORTON, HENNICKE & KING.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28, 1879.

PROFESSOR HENNICKE
AND THE
FAMOUS MERRY-MAKERS.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY REAR-ADMIRAL
JOHN CORBETT, C. B.,
NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

And by Special permission the Band of H. M. S. Euryalus will play selections during the evening.

ADMISSION.

Sofas and Chairs Reserved	3 0 0
Second Class Chairs	2 0 0
Third Class	1 0 0
Fourth Class	0 8 0

Reserve seats at SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open at 8-15 ; commence precisely at nine.

Business Manager—Mr. THOMAS KING.

POLO. POLO.

Canes with ash heads	each Rs.	2	8
Do. boxwood heads	„	3	8
Balls	per dozen. „	6	12

Less 10 per cent. discount for cash.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPARKLING AVALON,
THE NEW SPARKLING WINE,
MADE FROM THE MUST OF THE APPLE.

SPARKLING AVALON,
A Pure and Finished Wine.

SPARKLING AVALON,
An excellent Tiffin and Dinner Wine.

SPARKLING AVALON,
Exhilarating, Generous and Sound.

SPARKLING AVALON "CUP."
One of the choicest Cups that can be produced.

SPARKLING AVALON.
A Splendid Wine for tropical consumption.

Quarts per dozen	Cash Rs.	18
Pints „	„	10

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*
Price—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co

CYPHER—NEW METHOD.

SAVE half the cost of TELEGRAMS by using the above.
Full explanation (with Table) sent on receipt of one Rupee in Stamps.

THE MANAGER,
"Caxton" Press, Rawal Pindi.

HOME EDUCATION—A Lady (living near a healthy watering place on the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 27TH JAN. 1879.

REUTER'S closing London telegram of Saturday still quotes Consols at 96. French Rentes have advanced to 114½. Exchange on India remains at 1-7⅞.

Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged at Rs. 76 for Fours and Rs. 81 for Fours-and-a-half per cent.

BAR SILVER is quoted at 51d. per oz., which is the quotation previously given by private messages.

In the London General Produce Markets Coffee keeps steady and Cocoanut Oil also at previous rates. The markets for Linseed and Rapeseed are also reported to be steady.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. The sales amounted to only 6,000 bales, of which 500 bales were Surats. Quotations are unchanged. The markets for Piece Goods in Manchester was quieter.

Indian Exchange Bank Shares were unaltered at £34 for Orientals, £18 for Chartered, £20-10 for Chartered Mercantile, and £33 for Hongkong and Shanghai.

The New York telegrams continue to quote Mid-Uplands on the spot at 9¼ cents. per lb. Futures for April delivery have, however, declined to 9·80, this is probably due to rather larger Receipts at the U. S. Ports, which now compare with the two previous seasons as follows :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Saturday's Receipts	25,000	23,000	25,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	3,113,000	2,976,000	3,023,000

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 24th inst. compares with the two previous years as follows :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Total supply of all kinds,	2,160,000	2,430,000	2,760,250
,, ,, Surats.	168,000	135,000	236,139

For the United Kingdom only the figures are—

Stock in Liverpool.....	387,000	445,000	723,580
Do London.....	53,000	16,000	39,160
American afloat.....	250,000	370,000	366,000
E. Indian ,, ...	40,000	24,000	55,000
Total.....	730,000	1,153,680	1 167,850
Price of Mid. Orleans...	5 9-16d.	6d.	7½
,, Fair Dhollera...	4¾d.	5 5-16d.	5 11 16d.
Difference.....	1 3-16d.	1 3-16d.	1 7-16d.

The American Crop figures to date are as follows :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Week's Receipts.....	150,000	159,000	109,000
,, Exports to U. K.	85,000	73,000	67,000
,, Continent	75,000	40,000	30,000
Total Rects since 1st Sept.	3,188,000	2,953,000	2,999,000
,, Exports to U. K..	1,639,000	981,000	1,153,000
,, ,, Continent,	788,000	572,000	579,000
,, Stock at the Ports.	810,000	880,000	887,000

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.....	Inc. Rs.	25,50,263
Do. Branches.....	Inc. ,,	1,36 77
Other Deposits	Dec. ,,	10,42,184
Government Securities	Dec. ,,	3,56,310
Loans	Dec. ,,	7,56,304
Bills Discounted	Inc. ,,	60,54
Cash with Correspondents.....	Dec. ,,	18,727
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. ,,	23,04,764

This Return is undoubtedly a great improvement on its immediate predecessors, the Cash Balance being increased by 22 lacs, arising from the large increase in Public Deposits. The Public Demand for money is less, and in the Bazaar Money is certainly easier than it was a few days ago.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened with a rather easier feeling which increased towards the close of the day. This no doubt is in great measure owing to the fact that the markets in Calcutta are closed for holidays and will be so also to-morrow. Small sales of telegraphic transfers were made here early in the day at Is. 7¼d., but at the close there were no longer sellers at this rate. Our quotations show a decline of 1-16 per Rupee on those of Saturday and are as follows :—

Bank Bills, on demand	Is. 7 19 32d.	per Rs.
do. 6 months' sight...	Is. 8 1 16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	Is. 8d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	Is. 8 1-16d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	2-11½ ,,	,,

On Calcutta the current quotations are par for demand and 1½ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight Bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains very weak at Rs. 93½ for Fours and Rs. 99½ for Fours-and-a half.

THE SHARE MARKET has again been very dull during the day. In Bank Shares the only change is an advance and in Bombays to Rs. 678. In Spinning and Weaving Companies the tendency has been again downwards. In Land Companies Colabas have declined Rs. 5 and in Press Companies Mofussils have given way Rs. 20 per share.

COTTON has been very irregular. For ready lots of Good Oomras Rs. 204 per candy is asked, whilst for February delivery although Rs. 194 is the nominal quotation, sales have been reported during the day at Rs. 187 per candy.

LIN EED is firm at R·. 6·5 to R . 6·6 per cwt.

RAPESEED is unchanged at Rs 6-14 per cwt. for Guzerat.

FREIGHTS are rather firmer owing to the withdrawal of one steamer from the Liverpool berth, and 22s. 6d. to 25s. per ton are now the current rates, 30s. per ton for Havre and 32s 6d. to 35s. per ton for the Mediterranean freight paid here at par.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p.sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal ...	40,000	500	all	4 do	705 xd
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 do	678½
Bank of Madras	40,000	250	all	8 do	249
National Bank of India..	37,332	£12	£12	6 d.	108

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	800	2,000	1,750	..	..	59
Auxandre S. and W. Co.	3,250	400	all	25 p.s.		35
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.c.		900
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.		1,300
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	50,000	100	100	2 p.c.		60
Shownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	..	40 p.		900
Bombay United...	900	1,000	all	35 p.		1,010
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	500	all	5 p.s*		65
Broach Mills	1,800	125	all	10 p.s*		4
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	25 p. s		80
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	20 p. s		780
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. s		500
Dharumsey Spinning ..	4,000	2,000	all	25 p. s		450
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	4.0	10 p. s		385
Fleming S. and W. Co..	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*		35
Great Eastern S....	1,000	1,000	all	20 p.s		800
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	50 p.s		760
Hydraiad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..		600
Jeevraj Hallos Mills ..	750	1,000	all	25 p.c.		650
Khandesh Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50 p.c.		740
K. Mucunjee S. & W. Co	1,000	1,000	all	50 .. s		575
Madras Spinning	1,250	500	all	8½		6 9
Madras U. Spinning ...	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*		1 150
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	40,000	50	50	..		20
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25p.s		90
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	40 p.s		1,040
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,250	all	30 p.s*		92
Muscon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..		175
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	30 p.		650
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..		10
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld....	600	2,000	all	..		30
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*		27½
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*		59
Princess of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75		925
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.		775
Soondercas Spinning ..	680	1,000	all	75 p.s.		800
Do do. ½ Share.	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.		385
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.s.		725
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p.s.		500

* For Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	4,000	3,000	all	15 p.s*	735
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s	10
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	550
Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.s.	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	850
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	100	3,000	1,100	125 do	800
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	540
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	500
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	60 p.s	400
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do	80
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	55
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	100
Colaba Press Co	500	1,800	all	50 do	420
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	125
East India Press Co..	253	1,000	all	100 do	825
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	950
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	75 p.s.	350
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	30 do	185
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	300
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	60 do	300
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,000
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	550
Volkart's United Press Co.....		1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	21 8· 2·0	p. ct	295
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20	13 9 14·0	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	6 5 7 8	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21 11 7 1	do	52
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£12	8 19 6 9·12	do	250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s	1,745	
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.....	150	10,000	2,000	250p.s.	3,980	
Bombay Gas Company...	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58	
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	..	300	
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee. Ld..	500	500	300	36 p. s.	190	
Malabar Company. Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	48	
Mechanical Buildings Co..	1,000	500	all	p. s.	15 xd	
Prince of Wales Insurance Company.....	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,000	
Thacker and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	..	100	
Thacker and Co.	1,990	500	6 all	62½ p.s.	650	
Vizgas Patent Slip Co.	5,000	250	all	p. ct	190	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S.S. ALBULA, 1,221 tons, Captain G. Brandly, sailed yesterday for Galle, in ballast.

THE SHIP PRINCE LEOPOLD, 1,307 tons, Captain A. Christian, will sail to-day for Akyab, in ballast.

THE S. S. MULA, 546 tons, Captain C. Barrett, which arrived in harbour on the 26th inst. from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and 98 deck passengers.

THE SHIP MADELINE, 845 tons, Captain W. Braff, which arrived in harbour on the 26th inst. from Cardiff, 17th Dec., brought a cargo of 1,440 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. M. Macaulay and Co.

THE SHIP ALICE BUCK, 1426 tons, Captain J. R. Hutchmann, which arrived in harbour on the 25th inst. from Liverpool, 23rd Sept. brought a cargo of 1,927 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Farnham and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. ARYSHNIA, 713 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf viz. Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and 36 horses, and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs J. M. Maclean, Mr and Mrs. Peake, Mr. Nobleson, two native ladies, and 41 deck passengers.

THE S. S. ALVERSTON, 1,086 tons, Captain C. Darsell, which arrived in harbour on the 26th inst. from Calcutta, 16th January, brought six deck passengers, and the following cargo :—2,668 packages gunny bags, 1 case gunnies, 3,284 bags rice, 1 case mace, 76 bales wool, 49 packages cutch, and 100 casks rasins. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Viram Ebram and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	Abyssinia (s)	Nailer	Bussorah, Jan 12.
	Glen yon	Harding	Rangoon, Jan 2.
	Amanda (s)	Borges	Cardiff, Dec 12.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	Vingorla (s).....	Dougherty ...	K. Coast & Kurrachee
	Chattanooga	Freeman	Galle.
	Sultan	Nacoda	Negapatam.
	Teheran (s).....	Johnson	Southampton.
	Albula (s	Brandly	Galle.

The ship Prince Leopold, Christian, to Akyab, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Assam, to Australia.
Steamer Goa, to Coast and Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.		
25	Canara (s)	Calcutta.
	Estepona (s)	Calcutta.
	Chanda (s)	London.
	Almora(s).....	London.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.		
25	Himalaya (s)	Port Blair.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s.s. Canara, from Calcutta and Northern Ports to-day :—From Calcutta—Mr Venel. From False Point—Major and Mrs Wroughton and servant. From Gopaulpore—Mr Clerk of Revenue Survey. From Vizagapatam—Four privates of 86th Regt N I.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Columbia s—8 cases claret, W Watson and Co.
Benarty s—9 cases still hock, W Watson and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Kashgar s—20 cases Worcester hire Sauce and 2 cases ketchup, D P Bithara and Co.
Mirzapore s—5 cases hardware and 1 case toys, Esse Ebram ; 34 cases rum, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 8 cases American clocks, Merwanji Cursetjee ; 2 cases zinc paint, 5 of sorts and 1 case of deer Persian red, Jewahir Heerchoibhoy.
Hindostan s—20 cases still hock, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Peerless s—21 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Bhairgowtie—10 cases matches, Tyebally Sooltanally.

FROM REDHEAVE.

India s—50 cases brandy, Forbes and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

European s—900 cwts linseed, Henry Rhanjee ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 250 bags myrabolams Jeeta Purshotum ; 400 do do, Currimbhoy Nanjee ; 125 bales wool, Nurree Khuttow ; 16 bales wool, Nensee Bhoy Ganjee ; 60 bales wool, Khimjee Tuckmedas ; 70 bales cotton, Jaibamand Mullanji ; 96 bales wool, Fraser, Trehorne and Co.
Rydall s—15 bales cotton wool, M. M. Mody and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Lang, Muir and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A. Bascheck and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Orcha—400 cwts, bones, Natha Easa.
Salado—32 bales hides, Goolamally Peerbhoy ; 60 cwts bones, Currimbhoy Nanjee.
Teheran s—3 cases gold bars and coins (Rs. 87,200), The C. M. Bank of India and China ; 2 boxes gold bars (Rs. 159,000), The Agra Bank ; 14 cwts. E. teeth, Currimbhoy Allobhoy ; 21 cwts. do. Sakera Khanjar ; 5 cwts E. teeth, Surrey Durvesh ; 1 case shawls, Forbes and Co ; 40 cases fishmaws, Dewoodhoy Hasanji.
Scotland s—4 cases fishmaws, M Allana ; 50 cwts ginger, Hajee Talab Attoo ; 80 cwts B horns, Hajee Seidick Habut ; 70 cwts nux and 51 cwts oilbanum, Datardinaw Mowjee ; 14 bales hides and 3 bales skins, Hasam Oomer ; 12 bales hides, A am Dawood ; 93 bales cotton, Nensukand Khimchund ; 160 cwts lime, Currimbhoy Nanjee ; 12 bags nutmegs, 6 cases mace, 10 packages cubebs, and 21 cwts bar, Peerbhoy Hackimjee ; 10 bales hides and 6½ cwts horns, Hassum Noorbhamdi.

FOR HAVRE.

Rydall Hall s—260 bales cotton, Virjee and Co ; 68 bales cotton, M olchand Mootichund ; 190 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Alabama s—428 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Assiria s—500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 50 bal s cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pollux s—30 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.
Yarm —2,197 cwts teaseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Assiria —21 cwts teed, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 1,050 cwts teed, Kunkler, Singer and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Teheran s—5 boxes silver coin (Rs 19 000), Hajee Zanal Abedin.

FOR HONGKONG.

Adria s—65 cwts oilbanum, Dawoodbhoy Hasam ; 170 cwts olibanum, Datardina Mowjee ; 344 cwts gum and 9 packages dyroseed ware, Hajee Abdulla Esmail and Co ; 100 baskets onions, Hasum Nabun ; 9 cases P feathers and 1 case sharkfins, Datardina Mowjee ; 10 cases sharkfins, Hasanu Dawjee ; 1 case sharkfins, Tudha Chutoo ; 12 cases sharkfins, Rahimbhoy Allabhoy ; 130 cwts sumada stone, Chungon Mogichund ; 7 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 24 bales twist, S N Talatee ; 36 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 2 cases P feathers, Geolamally Jewanjee ; 5 chests opium, Buxiram Koojlall ; 74 chests opium, M Cubhay ; 2 bundles E teeth, Ebram Nordin and Co ; 72 cwt. E teeth, F Mamodally.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1226 Bellona (s), Breen—Lyon & Co.
1774 European (s), Cree —W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA HAVRE.

1738 Rydal Hall (s), Lloyd—W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1235 Macdiaff, Daljarno—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR LONDON.

2099 Mirzapore (s), Parish—Mails, 24th March.

FOR LONDON VIA CAPE.

392 Oribe, Hoare—Edward Bates & Co.
442 Salado, Milne—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR LONDON AND HAVRE.

1695 Scotland (s), James—N. Manockjee & Co.

FOR HAVRE VIA CAPE.

1293 H. McGilvery, Blake—The Captain.

FOR VENICE.

1309 Bangalore (s), Stead—Mails, 3rd Feb.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1747 Assam (s), Stewart—Mails 31st January.

FOR RANGOON.

1213 Erminta, Lave—Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

1136 Assiria (s), Rocco—C Grondona.
1423 Scindia, (s), Windham—McCallock Bayts and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

780 Adria (s), Stewart—P and O Co.
2932 Bokhara (s), Orman—Mails, 4th February.

FOR TRIESTE.

1545 Pollux (s), Ragusin—A. H. Lloyd & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

1198 Ben Gloe (s), Buchanan—M. Nasserwanjee & Co.

FOR CALLAO.

1555 Cumberland, Farquhart—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1208 Molpomene, Leach—The Captain.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1166 Alabama (s), Humphries—Ralli, Brothers.
891 Yarm (s), Powell—Finlay, Scott & Co

FOR MOULMEIN.

967 Lady Melville, Hauson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

202 Olinda, Carter—The Captain.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1383 Strathmore (s), Rowell,

NOT FIXED.

1087 Abercorne, Evans—The Captain.
1426 Alice Buck, Harriman—Farnham & Co.
1086 Alverton (-), Darnell—Viram Ebram & Co.
481 A L Palmer, Scott—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1650 British Enterprize, Davis—N Manockjee Petit.
1500 Blairgowrie, Dark—J. Soares.
1466 Buckinghamshire, Massey.
1278 Chrysolite, Stewart—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1666 Colla (s), Holmes—Senn, Ashley & Co.
1135 Cambri ge, Hill—The Captain.
965 Contest, James—The Captain.
438 Carondolet, steamer—Farnham Co.
1412 Duncalian, Hunt—The Captain.
1690 Duncow, Large.—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1047 Dinapore, Hausen—Edward, Bates and Co.
1643 Evesham Abbey, Westlake—Finlay, Scott & Co.
994 Fleur de Lis, Gordon—Killick, Nixon and Co.
898 Fanny, Forsyth—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1497 Glenlyon, Harding.
1253 Golconda (s), Season—P. and O. Co.
1225 Greenock, Slater—The Captain.
875 Hougomont, Sing—W. M. Macaulay & Co.
1040 Henriette, Kelly—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.
585 Jungfrau, Lawson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1011 James Edward, Brooks—The Captain.
1469 Knight Companion, Yeo—Sir C Forbes & Co.
1199 Kilkerran, Love—Finlay, Muir & Co.
713 Landores, Anderson—The Captain.
845 Madeline (s), Barff—W. M. Macaulay & Co.
122 Mohiddinbux, Nicholas.
1270 Manderston, McIntosh—W and A Graham & Co.
1037 Natant, Walker.
396 Nennphar, Santer—The Captain.
929 Osprey, Hughes—B. B. Festonjee.
1328 Prince Eugene, Smith—The Captain.
1302 Prince Leopold, Christian—The Captain.
1136 Romanis, Jack—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1400 Rockhurst, McIntyre—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1757 Shakespear, McGregor—The Captain.
749 Spartan Crossby—W and A Graham and Co.
901 Timour, Robbins—The Captain.
1368 Trentham Hall (s), Shaw—W and A Graham and Cy.
1089 Vixen (s), Wilson—W and A Graham & Co.
714 Woodville, Nelson—The Captain.
395 Zephyr, Kurstens—S. G. Erance.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
886 Czarewitch (s), Elton—(I. G. S.)
1089 Dalhousie (s), Powell—(I. G. S.)
1238 Euryalus, Smith—(Flag ship).
531 Kwangton (s),—(I G S).
584 Lynx (s), Francis—M. Ommanney.
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
417 Manora (s),
774 Vulture, Pringle.
1070 Veadnik, Notvoslski—(Russian M. of War).

HIGH COURT—JANUARY 28.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

38-77—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs Cowasjee Jeewanjee Patell
669-77—Muljee and B—Shamjee Narronjee and another vs Jugga Ludha and others.
804-78—Lynch and T—C H Reynolds and another vs Hurridass Doongersee and others.
870-78—Muljee and B—Jewraj Muccoonjee and others vs Premchund Roychund.
896-78—M M Vunshi—Thacker Movarjee Cursondass vs Jamsetjee Pallonjee and another.
897-78—Bhishunker N—Pathooradass Toolsidass and another vs Bhimjee Canjee.
640-78—In person—Syed Ahmed Moostafa bin Syed Abdool Rahmon Kadree vs Shaik Ally bin Hoosin—Khunderao M.
646-78—In person—Jethibai vs Thacker Narron Sewjee and another.
648-78—Thakjee and S—Luxmon Ramjee and another vs Hema Currumsey.
653-78—J Jefferson and P—Jamsetjee Merwanjee vs the New Fleming S and W Co—Cralgie, Lund and C.
654-78—Jefferson and P—Jamsetjee Merwanjee vs the Nursey S and W Co.
655-78—Jefferson and P—Jamsetjee Merwanjee vs the Alexandra S and W Co.
662-78—Tyabjee and S—Nurse Narron vs Lill dhur Govindjee.
663-78—Tyabjee and S—Nurse Narron vs Dewjee Govindjee.

LONG CAUSES.

409-78—Chalk and W—G F Dias vs M F Dias—In person.
393-78—Ardeshir and H—Goculdass Currumsey vs Foolvahoo.
696-77—Chalk and W—Walljee Rowjee and others vs the G I P Railway Company—Hearn, C and L.
26-78—Smith and F—Abdool Aziz bin Ahmed bin Mozi vs Soggur bin Abdeola bin Yoosuf Suggur.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY].

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

6-79—Prescot and W—Thacker Nathu Jodowjee vs C A Turner.
8-79—Macfarlane and G—Hajee Tyeb Hajee Rehmtoola and others vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C and L.
9-79—Macfarlane and G—Hajee Tyeb Hajee Rehmtoola and others vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C and L.
10-79—Macfarlane and G—Hajee Tyeb Hajee Rehmtoola and others vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C and L.
15-79—Rimington H and C—Khoja Hassambhoy Bhulloobhoy vs Nursey Kessowjee and others.
26-79—Jefferson and P—Gokuldass Gopaldass vs John Fleming and others.
27-79—Jefferson and P—Benjram Motiram and another vs Nursey Kessowjee and others.
30-79—Rimington, Hand C—George Lockhart and another vs Nursey Kessowjee and others.
31-79—Lynch and T—C H Reynolds and another vs Tokersey Futtavchund.
34-79—A F Turner—Nanabhoy Jamsetjee and another vs H N Hughes.

LONG CAUSES.

592-74—Smith and F (for pauper)—Aba Succoor beg Mahomed vs Conveirjee Framjee and others—Lynch and T—Part heard.
374-78—Hearn C and L—Futtunbai vs Ladkavahoo and another.
455-78—Cr wford and others vs J A Jordan.
442-78—Khusdrao M—Amratlal Hemchund Bhaichund and others vs Khimchund Bhaichund and others.
556-76—Ardeshir and E—Sundar Adhiram and others vs Sadock Govindram.
568-77—Moreshwur Janardhan Lanchai vs Luxmibai—Prescot and W.
570-77—Moreshwur L Dhaklibai vs Luxmibai—Prescot and W.
600-78—Jefferson and P—Khimjee Jewa vs John Fleming and others—Rimington, H and C and Shapurji and T.

For Investigation under Section 4/8 of Act X. of 1877.

In person—Shamjee Waljee vs Lilbai and others.

(Before the Hon. Mr JUSTICE GREEN.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

541-78—Smith and F—Sadasew Atmaram and others vs Bhicoojee Succaram and another—H Bicknell—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 25.

Peckham, Lieut, 3rd K O Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Stewart, Surg General, on duty, from Nusseerabad.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 26.

Hallen, Staff Vet Surg, on duty, to Hapur, N W P.

JANUARY 27.

Cherry, Lieut Col, 1st Lt Cavalry, on duty, to Dadur.
Macleod, Lieut Col, Bengal Infantry, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Dyke, Captain, Dy Asst Adjt Gen'l, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

THE MADRAS ACTING COMMANDER OF THE FORCES ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Madras, Jan. 18.

Major Weldon, from Offg Wing Comdr 6th Regt N I to general duty, Trichinopoly.
Surgeon Murphy from on arrival from England to dd 2-13th Foot, Bellary.
The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed the Lower Standard examination in the Hindustani language :—
Lieut Mobray, R A.
Leave of absence—Lieut Col G. G. Arbuthnot for 6 months, 15th January, private affairs.
Lieute nant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel D J McGrigor, 6th Brigade R A, is appointed to the command of the R A Nagpore Force, but will remain in temporary command of the R A Mysore Division, Mill further orders.
Surgeon-Major R Dempster, from 34th L I, to dd Saint Thomas Mount, vice Surgeon-Major H Ross.
Captain Foster, 44th Foot, will proceed to England in charge of the invalids, &c., who are under order for Deolalee for embarkation at Bombay on the troopship leaving 12th March.
Lieut Col and Brevet-Col F B Birch, 6 h Brigade R A, is permitted to proceed to Cyprus to join the Staff of His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of that Island.
The following officers are detailed for duty at the Wellington Depot during the present year :—
2 16th Foot, Captain Wilmot in relief of Captain Newbolt.
2-16th Foot, Lieut Lloyd in r lief of Lieutenant Crastor.
1-21st Foot, Ca tain C E Bovill.
33rd Foot, Captain Oakes in relief of Captain Douglas.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, January 18.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
Royal Horse Artillery—Lieutenant N P Powell, (E Battery B Brigade) to England, to appear before a medical board.
15th Hussars—Veterinary Surgeon F F Crawford, to England, to appear before a medical board.
Royal Artillery—Lieut Col F C Hadow, 6th Brigade, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
Royal Engineers—Major General W A Crommelin, C B, and Major General J E T Nicolls to proceed to England.
57th Foot—Lieut Pochin, to England, to appear before a medical board.
24th Foot—Captain Clayton to England, to appear before a medical board.
29th Foot—Captain and Local Major J Sharples to England, to appear before a medical board.
63rd Foot—Quartermaster H Stokes to England, to appear before a medical board.

COURT MARTIAL.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Jan. 16.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Sangor on the 27th Dec, Driver W Fotheringill, F Battery 4th Brigade, R A, was arraigned on the following charges :—

1st Insubordination, in having, at Camp Bathar, on being given by Acting Bombardier J Knappett the lawful command "Put out your pipe and give it up to me," disobeyed the said lawful command by not putting out his pipe and giving it up.
2nd Violence of violence, in having, with personal violence in having used violence against acting Bombadier J Knappett, by striking him in the face with his clenched fist, the said Acting Bombardier being his superior officer and being in the execution of his office.

FINDING—The Court finds that the prisoner is guilty of both charges.

SENTENCE—The Court sentence the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years, the said penal servitude to commence on the expiration of the punishment to which the prisoner had been previously sentenced. The Court do further sentence him to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED—With the sanction of Government, three years of the sentence of penal servitude will be inflicted in India.

FRED P HAINES, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, January 22.)

Mr C F Maconochie, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jamtara, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed furlough for six months.
Mr Harding, Assistant Magistrate and Collector in charge of the Serampore division of the Hooghly district, is allowed leave for three months.
Mr Gomes, Commissioner of the Soonderbuns, is allowed furlough for twelve months.
Mr Kelly, District and Sessons Judge, is allowed furlough for eight months.
Mr Rees, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad is allowed furlough for seven months.
Mr Boswell, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed furlough for twenty months.
Major L Bidtwayt is appointed to have charge of the Pachumba division of the Hazaribagh district.
Mr Garrett is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade.
Mr Alexander, Opium Agent, Behar, is allowed special leave for three months.
Mr E Lowis is appointed to act an Opium Agent, Behar.
Mr Kaye, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Monghyr, is appointed to act in the Second Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police.
Mr Riddell, District Superintendent of Police, Rungpore, is appointed to act in the Third Grade of District Superintendent of Police.
The services of the Rev C G Moore, Junior Chaplain of St John's Church, Calcutta, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.
The Rev H G Spring, M A, is appointed to be Junior Chaplain of St John's Church, Calcutta.
Mr Wintle, officiating Sub-

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

DEATH OF THE MIR AKHOR.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

A telegram from Jallalabad, dated 26th inst., states that intelligence has been received of the death of the Mir Akhor near Marhez.

Kabul troops have been withdrawn from Oarsaiad to new cantonments at Sheralf.

The Basawal force had made a small excursion against the Mirjan Khel marauders and captured some cattle.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE PROSECUTION OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE GLASGOW BANK.

LONDON, JAN. 27, 6-19 P.M.

The case of the Crown against the Directors of the Glasgow City Bank closed to-day. The charges of theft and embezzlement were withdrawn, only that of falsifying the accounts of the Bank remains. It is believed that the case against some of the Directors has broken down.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE PLAGUE AT ASTRAKHAN.

BERLIN, JAN. 26.

Germany is prepared to mobilise a force of 80,000 men to form a sanitary cordon on the Russian frontier on account of the plague.

THE EVACUATION OF PODGORITZA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 26.

Spush has been evacuated, and preparations for the evacuation of Podgoritza have been commenced without any resistance being offered.

A NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, JAN. 26.

Arrangements have been made to establish a National Bank of Egypt, with a capital of £4,000,000.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JAN. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Arcot, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, sailed from here the day before yesterday.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kilwa, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here yesterday.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

FATAL ACCIDENT TO COLONEL WYNDHAM.

RANGOON, JAN. 27.

Colonel Wyndham, from Mandalay (formerly on the Calcutta *Chavivari*), attempted an ascent in a balloon on Saturday evening last. Immediately after rising the balloon burst and fell into the royal lakes, when Colonel Wyndham was drowned.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	...Rs. 7 19-32d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	...Rs. 8 1-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	...Rs. 8d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...Rs. 8 1-16d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	...2 11¼	,,

MR. MOWAT, of Messrs. Ritchie, Stuart and Co., has been appointed a Director of the Bank of Bombay.

WE hear that Mr. John Gordon has accepted the Secretaryship of the Mazagon Company, vacated by the failure of Nursey Kessowjee.

WE hear from Sukkur that H. E. the Governor's reason for altering his plans and deciding not to go to Calcutta is the block that exists in the transport of supplies to the Army under General Stewart. Sir Richard Temple will not leave Sind till matters are righted in this respect. He has now gone to Sonmiani, ostensibly with a view to arranging for a further supply of transport animals, camels being chiefly wanted; but we strongly suspect that his real purpose is to make inquiries regarding the road from Sonmiani up the Poorali river to Kelat. If this road is found practicable, it would turn the range of mountains separating Sind from Baluchistan, do away with the necessity for toilsome marches through the Bolan and other passes, and give a Power possessing the command of the sea direct access by the shortest route to Kelat, Quetta, and Kandahar. After finishing his business at Sonmiani, Sir Richard goes back to Kurrachee and Sukkur. It is now quite uncertain when he will return to Bombay.

H. E. GENERAL WARRE, Commander-in-Chief, who is going on a tour in Sind, leaves Bombay on Thursday for Kurrachee in the steamer Dalhousie. His Excellency will be accompanied by the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General.

LIEUT.-COL. C. B. BRACKENBURY, R. A., is editing a series of military hand books for regimental officers. The first volume has for its subject Military Sketching and Reconnaissance, from the joint pens of Col. Hutchison and Captain MacGregor, both of the Garrison school Staff at home. The second volume will deal with the elements of modern tactics, by Major Wilkinson Shaw. These manuals are compiled to meet a want much felt, by instructors and students, in the supply of really elementary books on the military art, and the editor states in his preface that he will be most indebted for any criticisms or suggestions which may be sent to him on the books.

A NUMBER of Hindus in Calcutta have formed an association with the object "to prevent as far as possible the slaughter of cows for the purposes of food."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*—Following up the liberality shown in the grant of free passage home to the families of British Commissioned and Warrant Officers, Government has now, we are glad to hear, authorized the grant of free passage to their villages for the families of native soldiers on field service. In doing this, Government evince a careful solicitude for the comfort and welfare of the native army which is well deserved.

THE *Englishman*—A contemporary recently published a letter signed "Gris Chandra Sarkar," in which a very serious charge of neglect of duty and inhumanity was brought against Dr. Swaine, Civil Surgeon of Ranchi. The writer stated that the immediate cause of the death of Babu Rash Bihari Bose was "want of medical treatment," and went on to say that Dr. Swaine "refused to attend till some English friends of the deceased induced him to visit their dying friend a few minutes before his death." We are in a position to give an unqualified contradiction to this assertion. The facts of the case are briefly these: The first intimation that medical assistance was required reached Dr. Swaine at noon on 3rd instant when he was ill in bed with fever. Being physically unable to attend the patient himself, he sent for Dr. Levinge, the Regimental Surgeon, who came at once and prescribed for the Babu. The case remained in Dr. Levinge's hands that day and the next. At 7 P. M., on the 4th, information reached Dr. Swaine that the Babu was worse. He at once went to see him (this being the first occasion on which he was able to leave the house after the commencement of his own illness), and found the case hopeless. He was sent for again at ½ to 9 just before the Babu expired. Our contemporary's correspondent apparently confesses solicitude for a patient's recovery with the power to effect impossibilities.

THE *Amrita Bazar Patrika* tells us how the Licence Tax is working in Bengal:—"Now that the tax-gatherers have been let loose all over the country, no wonder that the peace of the Lord of Belvedere should now and then be disturbed by the tax ridden population of some of the advanced Mofussil towns of Bengal. The Santipore weavers were at one time noted for their prosperous condition, but Manchester has ruined them and they are now reduced to such miserable plights that they really do not know how to keep body and soul together. These men have been brought under the operation of the Licence tax and they have piteously memorialized the Lieutenant-Governor to exempt them from the tax. They say that they are miserably poor, that they have no capital of their own but have to borrow money at an exorbitant interest, that the price of every article of food has increased to an enormous extent, that they do not earn more than 7 or 8 Rupees a month, and in short, scarcity and fever have so impoverished and decimated them that they are left without any resources at all. The memorialists thus conclude:—"The circumstances stated will clearly show how severely has the operation of the Licence Tax Act pressed upon your poor memorialists, whose most earnest prayer is that your Honor, moved by their cries, will condescend to show them a special favour by exempting the poor weavers of Santipore from assessments under the Licence Tax Act." Sir Ashley Eden was one of the authors of the Licence tax, and he assured the Supreme Government that the people would gladly pay this tax. We hope His Honor will now have the candour to acknowledge his error and take this opportunity to remedy at least some portion of the grievous injustice he has done to Bengal."

THE *Beacon* of the 23rd inst. alludes to a rumour which had been widely circulated in Kurrachee, that Major Sandeman had been seized by hostile Pathans in the Pishin Valley.

THE *Rangoon Times*:—We hope there is some truth in the report that Mr. Fforde, Superintendent of Police at Moulmein, has captured three "notorious dacoits" who are suspected to have been concerned in the murder of Mr. Napean, Assistant Conservator of Forests. But as Mr. Napean's property, with the exception of a gold ring, was said not to have been looted, dacoits could only have committed the murder on being hired to do so by some one else. We believe Mr. Napean a few days before his murder traced out a great many logs of teak timber which had in some instances been cut green, and in some not paid the proper Government duty. It is therefore we think highly probable that some men to gratify private revenge may have instigated the attack on him. All this we trust Mr. Fforde may be enabled to ferret out, and bring the perpetrators of this cowardly murder to justice.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* says:—We learn by telegram from Moulmein that Mr. Inspector Molloy has come in with an important capture, no less a personage than Toon Gyaw, the ex-Myo Oke of Thatone, the bloodthirsty ruffian at whose instigation the murderous attack was made on Mr. Davis, the Assistant Commissioner, now Superintendent of the Yoonzaleen. We are indebted to a friend for the further intelligence that this man was captured along with eight or ten others trying to make their way southwards to carry on further dacoities, or probably have another "try" at Mr. Davis in Pahpoon. The lucky peeler on this occasion is Mr. Inspector Gardiner of the Salween Hill Tracts, and we wish him plenty more similar hauls and quick promotion. We believe Rs. 2,000 were set on this capture.

THE *Beacon* gives the following particulars of "a sad instance of fallen greatness! Mr. Kessowjee Naik may be said to owe his wealth to the generous offices of a European patron; of exceedingly humble origin he commenced life as a day labourer, earning a few annas daily as a cooly on Bhaoo Russool's wharf, or Carnac Bandar. This we can personally vouch for. Fortune smiled on him; a persevering spirit enabled him in course of time to become a muccadum of coolies, gradually to rise to the position of a muccadum or Landing and Shipping Agent of the late firm of W. Nicol and Co. During the American War, when many acquired fabulous wealth in Bombay, and a tremendous incentive was applied there to cotton speculations with the Home markets, Mr. Kessowjee was taken in hand by Mr. John Fleming, then a resident partner in Bombay of the firm of Nicol and Co. From that period dates the opulence of Mr. Kessowjee Naik. Money advances from the firm of which he was a mere muccadum placed him in a position to ship largely of cotton to the Home and Continental markets; the ventures proved eminently successful,—how could they have proved otherwise, considering the great run on Indian cotton at the period we have mentioned, the most inferior qualities of cotton, which in ordinary times would not even have been looked at, fetched extraordinary prices? Mr. Kessowjee took the tide at the right turn."

THE *Englishman*:—We alluded yesterday to the probability of an early advance from Jallalabad to the Gandamak Pass, the occupation of which may be expected to form the next move of importance by General Sir Sam Browne's column, and to take place as soon as the risk of severe weather is fairly past. The advance of General Stewart to Khelat-Ghilzai, ostensibly for reconnoitring purposes, but really as a preliminary step to the occupation of Ghazni, and the reinforcement of the Kuram Valley force, preparatory to the advance of a division of it to Khushio, indicate clearly enough the intention of making a strong combined movement on Kabul at the commencement of the spring. The Government of India is, by this time, probably fully alive to the fact that Shere Ali's departure from Kabul was neither a flight nor an act of abdication; that Yakub Khan was voluntarily released by him, and not placed on the masnad by a revolution, and that the position of the latter at Kabul is merely that of Regent during the absence of the Amir, on whose action the future course of our relations with the Government of Afghanistan still presumptively depends. That action will, no doubt, be largely influenced by the result of the Amir's message communicated with General Kaufmann, and of the real character of that result it may be reasonably be assumed that, in spite of the declarations made at St. Petersburg, the Government of India neither knows, nor assumes itself to know, anything certain. The strength of the movement against Kabul, foreshadowed by the arrangements we have referred to above, is alone sufficient to show, not only that the Government can no longer be charged with childlike faith in outward appearances, but that its distrust of such appearances embraces a wider area than that comprised in the limits of Afghanistan. Within such limits there is no longer any prospect of more than the merest show of resistance, while as to the capital itself it would in all probability succumb to a *coup de main* by a single brigade. A very active imagination would be required to justify the elaborate character of the advance which is about to be made on Kabul upon purely military considerations; and we may be sure that, in planning it, regard has been had to the possibility of relations between England and Russia taking a fresh turn. There are not wanting signs that the political horizon in Europe is far from being as free from clouds as Lord Beaconsfield would have the country believe. How far Russia will be prepared to accede to the Treaty of Berlin or prepared to carry out its provisions any further than she can help, is clearly shown by the present hitch in the negotiations between her and Turkey, while the Czar's letter to the Queen discloses a striking difference between his view of the relations of England and Russia and that of the Ministry. After the assurances lately held forth to the country that prefect harmony had been restored between the two nations, it is somewhat startling to find the ruler of one of them expressing to the other a bare hope that their relations may soon become as cordial as they were formerly. The fact is that the breakdown of the Russian programme has been the result of want of money only, and continued impecuniosity is the sole guarantee we have of even outward friendliness on her part.

WITH the arrival of the Chinese Embassy at St. Petersburg the whole question of the future relations of Russia and China is now appears, be opened up, and the *Golos* hastens to say that no surrender will be made of Kuldja. Here of course is the great difficulty. A treaty of commerce may probably be arranged without much trouble; but that Russia should keep her engagements with respect to Kuldja at the same time, that, according to present appearances, she means to leave the Amir of Afghanistan without support would be so severe a blow to her prestige that we can hardly expect her to do it. But unless the matter is settled there will always remain a grievance against Russia which the Chinese would not be slow to take advantage of. In any case, the relations which may now be established between Russia and China, either with respect to commerce or with regard to the future frontier, concern us exceedingly. That the harbour of Vladivostock would have been used as a basis of operations against our trade in the Pacific in the event of war is only too clear, and the whole proceedings of Russia in regard to China and Japan of late years have shown—as, indeed, some of her more prominent advocates have admitted—that she hopes to use these two Asiatic Powers some day against ourselves.

THE GOVERNMENT IN A RAGE.

THE Viceregal powers are very angry. The strings of the official bag have been loosened and a cat has escaped. Some recent bit of Simla scandal has attained more notoriety than was hoped for, and the Government has thrown off a Resolution against its officials of all grades talking too much during their walks abroad. It would appear, however, that the Home Council is not troubled with sealed lips. The December number of *Blackwood* contains an article on "Journalists," and we read,—"It may be an open secret that the masterly Indian papers, that are a conspicuous feature in that evening journal, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, are by an eminent member of the Indian Council."

As reticent as Minerva's owl is the order of the day "here in India."

STANDING ORDERS.—OFFICIAL INFORMATION.

Military Department.—No. 261.

Bombay Castle, 18th *January* 1879.

Memorandum from Major F. N. Mackenzie, Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, *Correspondence*, No. 72-x., dated 9th January 1879.

Forwards, for information, the following copy of office memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, Public, No. 2 C. R., dated Camp Lahore, 16th December 1878, with accompaniment:—

"The undersigned is directed to inclose copy of a Resolution on the subject of the communication to the public of information which has come into the possession of a Government servant in his official capacity; and to request that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, and their Excellencies the Commanders-in-Chief of Bombay and Madras, may be moved to communicate this Resolution to all officers serving under their command, and to issue any subsidiary instructions in the sense of the orders of His Excellency the Governor General that may appear necessary. The Resolution will not be gazetted."

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1-C.R., (Public) under date Camp Lahore, the 16th December 1878.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General desires to remind all Officers of the Government that information received by them in their official capacity, whether from official sources or otherwise which is not from its nature obviously intended to be made public, cannot be treated as if it were at their personal disposal.

"The Governor-General does not think it necessary to issue any general order entirely prohibiting the disclosure, with special authority, of any information received officially. In such matters, much must necessarily be left to the discretion and intelligence of officers holding places of trust, and in charge of duties, more or less important. But His Excellency would impress upon all officers the serious responsibility involved in the exercise of this discretion. Whenever there is any room for doubt as to the right course to pursue, the orders of superior authority should be obtained before information regarding public affairs is communicated to any one not officially entitled to receive it.

"His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has reason to believe that sufficient attention has not upon all occasions been given to the principles which should guide the conduct of public officers in these matters and which are especially applicable to the present time, when much important business is passing through the public offices. And His Excellency trusts that these principles may in future be clearly apprehended and observed.

"ORDERS.—Orders, that a copy of this Resolution be circulated to all Departments of the Government if India and to Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance."

RESOLUTION.—A copy to be furnished to the Adjutant General, with a request that under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the necessary instructions may be issued to the officers concerned.

2. To be also communicated to the Quarter Master General, the Surgeons General Indian Medical Department and British Forces, the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, the Commissary General, the Judge Advocate General, the Controller of Military Accounts, the Superintendent of Army Clothing and the Inspection Veterinary Surgeon, for information and guidance.

3. A copy to be also transferred to the Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments of the Secretariat.

ACCIDENT TO THE MAY FRERE.

THE Kurrachee papers to hand yesterday give particulars of a collision between the May Frere and a native *bugla*, 120 tons burthen, which occurred in Kurrachee Harbour, where the May Frere was at anchor, early on the morning of the 12th inst. It appears that the *bugla*, which was fully loaded with cotton, struck the May Frere on the bow, carrying away the bow sprit, figure head, head knees and rails. An inquiry is proceeding in the District Court, a suit for damages having been instituted against the owners of the *bugla*.

THIS EVENING'S CONCERT.

THE grand evening Concert in behalf of the band of the Bombay Volunteer Corps will take place this evening in the Town Hall, which we have no doubt will be well patronized, both to assist the object sought and for the pleasure which it promises. The Concert commences at 9 o'clock, and books of the words will be obtainable at the door, price 4 as. each.

THE MERRY-MAKERS.

THIS Company have so delighted the public of Bombay with their entertainment since they have been here, and have found their patrons become so numerous, that they have had to provide themselves with a "monster pavilion" in which to accommodate the large numbers who nightly flock to witness Professor Hennicke and Madame Stella in their astonishing feats, with all the many other attractions provided. They appeared at the Grant Road Theatre on Saturday night for the last time. This evening they play in their new pavilion on the Esplanade, under the patronage of H. E. Admiral J. Corbett.

A CLEVER PERFORMANCE.

THE performance by Miss Annie Firmin, Mr. Charles Wheatleigh, and Mr. John Jack at the Grant Road Theatre last evening was the cleverest piece of acting that has been seen in Bombay for a long time past. Miss Firmin is an actress of great power and wonderful versatility, and the two gentlemen are also *artistes* of no mean order. We were glad to see a good house last night; such genuine talent deserves to be recognised. Another performance will be given on Wednesday evening.

THE TAKHTSINGJI HOSPITAL, BHAVNAGAR.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, JAN. 17.

THE sound of cannon on the morning of the 14th instant announced that the twenty-first anniversary of the birth of His Highness the Thakore Saheb had come round. In Western lands the attainment by a chief of his majority is usually marked by much feasting, hilarity, &c., and habits in the East are in no way behindhand in this respect; but in Bhavnagar such is the potent influence of culture, although one and all seemed pleased to note the day, sober quiet reigned around; and the evening closed upon us while performing the pleasant ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a building which will henceforward be known as the "Takhtsingji Hospital." May a wish expressed by the new Dewan at this imposing rite, that each succeeding birthday should witness some such similar event, be fully realized. For some eight or ten weeks past great preparations were being made for the event of the day in levelling up the site of the proposed building. Over twelve hundred labourers rejoiced in the receipt of daily wages over this work, no small benefit when employment is not easily obtained; but on Tuesday morning the ground suddenly assumed a most gay and brilliant aspect under an almost unlimited display of bunting, flower pots, triumphal arches, &c. At 4 p. m. the whole ground, which is some acres in extent, was covered with spectators. At 5 p. m. His Highness arrived, and was received by a guard of honour and the band, when all becoming seated, the business of the hour began by Dr. Burjorji Behramji, the superintending medical officer of the State, reading an address in Gujarati, which in purport was much as follows:—

YOUR HIGHNESS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Since the time of the introduction of European medicine into this State, begun in the time of the late Thakore Saheb, it is satisfactory to observe the rapid strides it has made. Your venerable karbharees began to place it on a firm footing in the year 1870; and in the primary years in the time of the present administration, the Bhavnagar dispensary was opened for the use of the public; and since 1872 each successive year has found one or other of the chief towns of the *mahals* provided with one; three were, therefore, at the end of the year under administration dispensaries in full work. When first introduced certain superstitions prevented the people from resorting to the dispensary at the approach of a disease, they generally looked upon it as the last resource, but gradually faith spread, and the present appreciation of the value of these institutions may be easily guessed when I state the fact that in the Bhavnagar dispensary alone 16,107 patients were treated during the last year, and the total number of patients in all the dispensaries amounted to 39,785. The average number of daily attendance in all these dispensaries was 607: in other words, 607 patients received medicine and medical advice gratis. This year, owing to the unusual prevalence of fever, the admission, according to the returns, will be half as much again as in the previous year. One reason for the spread of European medical art in this country is, that Indian medical art instead of advancing is retrograding every day, while European medicine has arrived at the present state of perfection by daily progress. The healing art progressed with the other arts and sciences successively in Egypt, Greece, Alexandria, Rome, and Arbia. The ancient together with the recent discoveries made in France, Germany, and elsewhere form the basis of the present English medicine, so that its value cannot but excite the admiration of the thoughtful. It is not my motive here to extol the importance and value of the healing art; supplying medicine and medical aid gratis is one of the best of all acts of benevolence. Bodily health is the greatest happiness, and disease the greatest of miseries. A healthy person never can know what amount of misery a disease poisons. It is only those who have suffered who are perfectly aware of the deep beneficence of such institutions. After your Highness took independent charge of the State, orders were issued to open more dispensaries in the districts, but your royal kindness towards the suffering sick did not cease there, you have been pleased to determine on erecting a suitable central Hospital as soon as the want of such a building was felt. This is the more laudable since it took preference over the construction of many more important blackguards who ever put on white vestures.—*Bombay Review.*

THE District Court (Kurrachee) was engaged last Tuesday in enquiring into a case under the Indian Mercantile Shipping Act of 1875, in which case a claim for damages has been preferred in behalf of the I. G. Steamer May Frere against the owners of a Native craft which came into collision with the steamer while the latter was making for Kurrachee Harbour. Mr. Constable, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for Government; Mr. Leggett for the commander of the May Frere; Mr. Taunton, Lloyds Surveyor, assists the Court.—*Beacon.*

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 18th January 1879 was 29,082 maunds, and in money Rs. 46,739. The quantities carried and earnings compare with 1878 as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 18th Jan. 1879.	Week ending 19th Jan. 1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 38,191	Mds 32,742	...	Mds 8,551
Amount	Rs. 34,931	Rs. 1,34,750	...	Rs. 79,819
WHEAT—				
Weight	Mds 31,472	Mds 61,478	...	Mds 30,006
Amount	Rs. 15,863	Rs. 30,950	...	Rs. 15,087
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 4,14,738	Mds 3,17,998	Mds 96,752	...
Amount	Rs. 2,80,590	Rs. 1,71,700	Rs. 56,890	...
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 38,180	Mds 35,767	Mds 2,413	...
Amount	Rs. 16,616	Rs. 21,089	...	Rs. 3,423
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 940	Mds. 1,219	...	Mds 270
Amount	Rs. 8,449	Rs. 3,989	...	Rs. 444
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 13,891	Mds. 15,595	...	Mds 1,704
Amount	Rs. 20,944	Rs. 23,411	...	Rs. 2,467
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,86,876	Mds 2,24,592	..	Mds 37,716
Amount	Rs. 1,28,437	Rs. 1,32,626	...	Rs. 4,189
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 7,21,297	Mds 7,50,379	...	Mds 29,082
Amount	Rs. 4,50,626	Rs. 4,97,365	...	Rs. 46,739

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 18th January 1879 was 9,748 maunds, and in money Rs. 6,541. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1878 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 18th Jan. 1879.	Week ending 19th Jan. 1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 1,697	Mds 29,301	...	Mds 27,604
Amount	Rs. 1,044	Rs. 20,280	...	Rs. 19,236
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 1,27,302	Mds 1,10,046	Mds 17,256	...
Amount	Rs. 39,469	Rs. 34,502	Rs. 4,962	...
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds. 17,660	Mds 16,303	Mds 1,377	...
Amount	Rs. 10,506	Rs. 5,749	Rs. 4,759	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	...	Mds. 2,027	...	Mds 2,027
Amount	...	Rs. 5,126	...	Rs. 5,126
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 3,978	Mds 5,697	...	Mds 1,719
Amount	Rs. 3,863	Rs. 5,632	...	Rs. 1,769
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 29,561	Mds 31,153	..	Mds 1,592
Amount	Rs. 6,450	Rs. 6,986	...	Rs. 536
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds. 6,459	Mds. 9,961	...	Mds 3,502
Amount	Rs. 1,639	Rs. 3,291	...	Rs. 1,652
STONE—				
Weight	Mds. 4,768	Mds. 7,385	...	Mds 2,617
Amount	Rs. 2,633	Rs. 3,917	...	Rs. 1,284
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,15,888	Mds 1,05,205	Mds 10,980	...
Amount	Rs. 43,061	Rs. 29,720	Rs. 13,341	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 3,07,330	Mds 3,17,078	...	Mds 9,748
Amount	Rs. 1,08,662	Rs. 1,15,203	...	Rs. 6,541

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S.S. TSHERAN, Captain A. H. Johnson, sailed yesterday for Southampton with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr Bindon and Mr C M Martin.
For Brindisi—Mr Perrin.
For Venice—Dr W Schlich and Mr Sturt.
For Aden—23 Artillery Reliefs and Mohamed Alli.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

JANUARY HANDICAP MATCH.

Names.	9th Jan.	16th Jan.	23rd Jan.	Score.	Allowance of Points.	Net Score.
A. Arthur	55	49	49	152	21	131
C. H. Meir	46	49	47	142	3	139
M. B. Chase	59	52	54	165	24	141
J. S. Burn	48	54	52	154	9	145
D. Bain	52	58	50	160	15	145
J. Gillies	61	54	51	166	21	145
G. W. Moultrie	52	48	48	148	0	148
G. Oliver	49	53	53	155	6	149
R. Roberts	47	52	51	150	0	150
A. F. Simpson	54	55	54	163	6	157
E. L. Barton	58	60	52	170	12	158
L. B. Sibthorpe	73	65	66	204	42	162
T. A. Elliot	64	61	64	189	21	168
J. Fowler	59	...	...	...	...	...

THE ALBERT MILLS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

At the High Court yesterday a rule *nisi*, issued on the 17th instant, requiring Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, a creditor of the company for Rs. 25,000, to show cause why all further proceedings in the suit brought by him should not be stayed, was argued before Sir Charles Sargent. The Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher, Smith, and Frere, appeared for Sir Munguldas to show cause against the rule. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Bhatshunker, appeared for Nagindas Mulchund, a creditor for Rs. 7,000, also to show cause against the rule; while Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. J. C. Oams, appeared in support of the rule and the continuance of the interim injunction to stay further proceedings which was granted with the rule.

The Advocate General read an affidavit from which it appeared that Sir Munguldas advanced Rs. 25,000 in November 1876 to the Albert Mills Company, which had recently gone into voluntary liquidation and transferred its assets to the Albert Manufacturing Company, the directors and everything else being the same. On the 16th inst., two writs of attachment were issued against the company, and they were executed the same afternoon by the Sheriff who seized the moveable and immoveable property of the company. The following day a petition to wind up the company was presented to Mr. Justice Green, who directed a rule *nisi* to issue to the attaching creditors, requiring them to show cause why all further proceedings should not be stayed, and at the same issued an interim injunction. The petition was presented after the attachment; and the Advocate General submitted, on the authority of the Great Ship Case, Parry's case, 4 Dagé, Jones and Smith, that his client was entitled to reap the fruits of his diligence, and are to a declaration to have the first lien on the attached property.

Mr. Macpherson expressed his willingness to agree to the Advocate General's client having a first charge if his learned friend consented to the rule being made absolute. The whole of the property of the mill, moveable and immoveable, had been seized by the Sheriff, and there was nothing to pass to the liquidator.

After some discussion, it was agreed that the point had better be argued out.

Mr. Inverarity objected to the Advocate General's client being given a first charge, submitting that his client was equally entitled thereto under the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code. The learned counsel objected to a postponement of the hearing of the rule until the hearing of the petition on the 7th prox., and contended that the rule should either be made absolute or discharged. The Albert Mills and the Albert Manufacturing Company were practically the same, and the assets were the same; the one was the old and the other the new company. All the property had passed to the new company; and the property attached by his client and the Advocate General's client was nearly the same. It was attached and was in the possession of the Sheriff on the 16th inst., while the petition to wind up was not presented till the 17th inst. The learned counsel therefore contended that his client was entitled to a first charge as much as the Advocate General's client was. If the hearing of the rule was postponed, other creditors might come in and attach the property before a final order for winding up was passed. Mr. Inverarity asked that the rule be discharged.

The Advocate General also argued that the position of the attaching creditors was such that, in justice to them, the rule should be discharged.

After hearing Mr. Macpherson, his Lordship postponed his decision on these rules until the question as to the winding up was disposed of. There was no evidence before the court of any danger to the interest of the attaching creditors arising from a postponement. The injunction for a stay of proceedings in the suit to continue until the hearing of the petition, the Sheriff meanwhile continuing in possession, but restrained from proceeding to a sale of the property. Costs of this application reserved.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC SPORTS.

MONDAY—FEBRUARY 10.

1—4-30 p.m.—3 Mile Walking.
2—5 p.m.—100 Yards.
3—5-10 p.m.—Putting the Shot.
4—5-30 p.m.—Wide Jump.
5—6 p.m.—Half Mile.

TUESDAY—FEBRUARY 11.

6—4-30 p.m.—Quarter Mile.
7—4-40 p.m.—Throwing the Hammer.
8—5-10 p.m.—Hurdle Race for Sepoys.
9—5-30 p.m.—200 Yards for Soldiers.
10—5-50 p.m.—Steeplechase.

WEDNESDAY—FEBRUARY 12.

11—4-30 p.m.—Throwing the Cricket Ball.
12—5 p.m.—One Mile Flat Race.
13—5-15 p.m.—High Jump.
14—5-20 p.m.—100 yards for Sailors and Marines.
15—5-45 p.m.—120 yards—Hurdles.
16—6 p.m.—Quarter Mile Handicap.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, open to members of the Bombay Gymkhana, commissioned officers of the Army and Navy, members of the Civil Service and of the following Clubs:—Byculla, Bombay, Bengal, United Service, Madras, Western India, Sind, Allahabad. —Entrance Rs. 5.

No. 16 open to members of Gymkhana only.

8 " N. C. O. and Men of Native Regiments. Prizes, Rs. 20, 10, 5.
9 " Do. do. do. European Regiments.
10 " Pulls, Rs. 35, 20, 10
11 " Sailors and Marines on board any of H. M.'s Ships. Prizes, Rs. 35, 20, 10.

Entries with colours to be sent to Honorary Secretary, 34, Marine Lines, before the 1st proximo.

The above is subject to such alteration as Committee may see fit.

C. YOUNG, Hon. Secy.

BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—Visitors are requested to be in their seats by 5 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per extra s. s. Adria will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 2 p.m.

THE band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana rink this evening.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 18th January, was 54 feet and 5 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 51 feet 2 tenths.

IMMIGRANT POOR FROM THE MOFUSSIL.—The following formed part of the proceedings of the Port Trustees at their last meeting on the subject of immigrant poor:—

Read letter dated 23rd Jan. from the Traffic Manager, reporting that from 500 to 600 immigrants from Gujerat and Kathiawar have located themselves on the Elphinstone and Mody Bay Estates, and from their utter disregard of the measures which have been taken to keep these Estates clean, have become an intolerable nuisance, requesting that the attention of the Municipal Commissioner may be called to their condition in view to proper sanitary measures being enforced, and suggesting that if a more suitable place is not available, a site near the old Boree Bandar be given to the Municipality where these people could be kept together. Resolution: Copy of the Traffic Manager's letter to be sent to the Municipal Commissioner, who should be requested to take immediate steps for forming a camp and ensuring proper sanitary arrangements in respect to the immigrants. The trustees will give the temporary use of land at Boree Bandar free of rent, but it is suggested that it would be preferable that the camp be formed on the Flats.

A VAGRANT.—James Filer, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Nana Morojee, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—A Hindoo, named Mooldund Jugjeewan, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing three gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 90, the property of Chotalall Munalall, and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF PLANTS.—A Mahomedan labourer, named Rahimon Bunnoo, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of theft of property, consisting of plants belonging to seven different complainants, Hindoo and Parsee gardeners residing in Girgaum and Byculla. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of eleven months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at Nowrojee Hill on view of the body of a Hindoo girl, aged nine years, who on the evening previous, whilst looking out of a window on the second storey of a house, overbalanced and fell out into the road. Soon after the occurrence she died from the effects of the injuries she had sustained. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL KICK FROM A BULLOCK.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last on view of the body of a Hindoo girl, aged about 6 years. It appears that on the evening previous, deceased, whilst passing along the Gowalia Tank Road, happened to get between a hack buggy and a *rekiah*, when one of the bullocks kicked the deceased and knocked her down, by which she sustained a severe wound on the head, and bled profusely from the mouth. Whilst being removed to the J. J. Hospital, she died. The following verdict was recorded, "That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received from her having been accidentally kicked by a bullock."

THE name of Quarter-master Stokes appeared in the list of passengers leaving by the Troop-ship Euphrates on Tuesday last. But this officer died on Sunday evening at Mrs. Taylor's Hotel, and his family had to proceed on board from the hotel. Such are the disappointments to which life in India is peculiarly subject.—*Bombay Guardian.*

IT is rumoured about in the bazaar that Nursey Kessowjee, who recently put himself under Portuguese protection, has all of a sudden turned a *Sadhu*. Their friends never suspected the Kessowjee family having, at any period, been religiously inclined; and this sudden freak of the hitherto fast-living son and heir has taken their breath away. It is no more a mystery now that the 'nobleman,' who started the other day from the Grant Road Station, with a large retinue and kit, was the too much trusted factotum of our four rained mills. The pseudo nobleman's destination was Damaun, a town that was proved effectual sanctuary for many a broken speculator from Bombay. Nursey Kessowjee has, no doubt, heard that he is badly wanted here, but now that—in Hindu parlance—God hath come to

refer to reports which were telegraphed home early last month, and which appeared in the English papers received by this mail. It is distinctly untrue that any protest was ever made by the Indian Government against the decision of the Cabinet that an ultimatum should be sent to the Ameer before a final declaration of hostilities."

I protest that within the course of a journalistic experience of some duration I have never experienced anything so offensive and so disingenuous, so dexterous in the inaccuracy of its implication, while so impossible to contradict categorically, as is this *communiqué*. If any man stated that the Indian Government made "any protest" against a decision of the Cabinet, he manifestly wrote nonsense, since the only protest possible in such circumstances must have been the resignation of the Viceroy. But when reports of differences between the home and Indian Governments are averred to be "entirely without foundation," the alternatives in effect are that dust was intentionally thrown in the eyes of journalists at Simla during the period named, or that dust is now attempted to be thrown in the eyes of the public. "Differences" are not dissensions, and differences of opinion may exist without a breach of any discipline. Either there is no meaning in words, or it is true that the members of the Indian Government differed in opinion from the views of the Cabinet, and that while no protest against a decision was possible in the nature of things, some time was spent in urgent representations, made with intent and in the hope to avert an adumbrated and impending decision. I ask whether this can be denied, and, if not, whether the *communiqué* I have quoted is not disingenuously framed to convey, without explicitly averring, such denial. I am a plain man myself, and confess that I do not understand being utilised and then thrown over. Such a line of conduct may be smart, and I suppose there is a sense in which it might be termed diplomatic; but it is scarcely calculated to inspire either confidence or respect. And it remains to be said that one cannot tell, technically speaking, whether the responsibility for the terms employed rests with the Press Commissioner or the Government.

PROFESSOR H. MORLEY ON THE ENGLISH STAGE.

A CROWDED audience assembled on Jan. 2 at the London Institution, to hear a lecture from Professor Henry Morley on the English Stage. The learned Professor remarked that he had then to speak of the drama as it was. The [illegible] of our drama might be traced to the drama of the Greeks and Romans, but descending from the times of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, and, coming down to modern days, Shakespeare had far transcended all who went before and came after him. The drama as it is, and might be, was the highest form of poetic effort to which the human mind might devote attention. The power must exist, and it was a power for evil if it were not a power for good. It represented images of life in which they were all concerned. Aristotle gave the preference to the drama in poetic literature. In every stage of the past history of the drama there were defects to which the critical public were alive; and though there were defects in the drama in the present day there was room for hope. The actor who was true to his calling, and knew its worth as an artist, was entitled to generous recognition in his own day. Coming to our own stage there was an idea prevalent that the English drama originated from the miracle plays, interludes, and so forth. But our plays did not originate from that, our drama being derived from the plays of the Latins, and from the schools and the Universities which were accustomed to represent them. The first actors were the University men. Our first comedy was written to be acted by the Etonboys, and was written by the Head Master of Eton in English instead of Latin. The Westminster Play still represented the old custom. The first actors were University men and members of the Inns of Court. There were actors before there were plays, actors of interludes. The Lords kept many retainers, and among them would be some who would be clever at mimicry. They banded themselves into little groups, and sought to amuse their Lord's company with anything that would excite laughter and would not occupy too much time. These naturally dealt with public affairs, and the Government treated them as rogues and vagabonds. Others in higher positions took up the subject, and so the drama had its origin in Elizabeth's time. The writers of that day were almost without exception University men, though there were two most remarkable exceptions, Shakespeare and Ben Jonson. One characteristic of the stage in the days of Elizabeth was the choice of subjects, in taking whatever would interest men. There was an honest freedom and diversity in the choice of subject, and there was great development of poetic power. The recesses of the circus were used as boxes, and there was erected a platform from which to act, and the trumpet sounded three times and the curtain rose. The name Puritan was first given by Archbishop Parker, and opposition at first arose, not to the drama as such, but to the gathering of people at performances on the Sabbath day. There were formerly such representations in London on the Sundays as there are now in the cities of the Continent. It was not certain that the people could be got to the representations on the working days of the week, and it was supposed that Sundays and holidays were the only days in which an audience might be got. The Corporation of the City of London of that day was in the main Puritan. The religious feeling was very strong among the English people—it was exceedingly strong in London, and it was represented by the Corporation. The Earl of Leicester obtained a license for his players to act in London. The City of London objected, but the Earl had influence with the Privy Council. The City then contended that every play acted there should be licensed by the Corporation. At last it became necessary for the actors to get beyond the jurisdiction of the City, for they went to what were then the pleasant fields of Shoreditch, which was chiefly occupied then by foreign merchants. In 1575 the Theatre and the Curtain were erected there. The Blackfriars Theatre was erected later. In 1583 there was acting at Paris Garden, when an old gallery gave way, which induced the belief that acting on Sunday was wrong; and the Privy Council issued an order that there should be no more Sunday performances. In 1586 Shakespeare came to London, and among the ornaments of the Elizabethan drama were Greene and Marlowe. He maintained that there was an underlying spirit of religion in all the Elizabethan drama. He had already dwelt on the intense religiousness which underlies Shakespeare's plays. Passing on to the reign of James I., there was a change, and though Beaumont and Fletcher might be referred to, in his reign there was the beginning of decay, one element of which might be traced to the Spanish drama. If we had not had Shakespeare and Ben Jonson we might have been more proud of Beaumont and Fletcher: but the interest centred in what was called life, but was really animal desire. That was one drawback on some of the finest poetry in our literature. Ben Jonson looked at the highest aims of life, and with him there was also the desire to lift the souls of those who were looking on. New impulse was given to the Puritan objection to the stage the plays on which were very often open to objection. Milton delighted in the theatre, and took pleasure in the stage when it was well directed. So with Spenser in the days of Elizabeth. With the depreciation of the audience came the lowering of the tone of the plays. Coming to the time of Charles I. and the Civil War, the Puritan element became predominant, and there was the closing of the theatres in September, 1642, and they remained closed till the Restoration. In its best time our drama was open to criticism. When they heard complaints of the decay of the drama, though he did not deny the decay, yet it was well to remember that the drama had been open to complaints from earnest men at all times of its existence. In its origin, before Shakespeare began to write, there was the criticism composed by one of the finest types of young Englishmen, Sir Phillip Sidney, who was a lover of poets and a poet himself. Shakespeare could keep the "unities," as was shown in the play of *The Tempest*. Aristotle contended for the three unities of action, time and place. It should be remembered that in England, in Elizabeth's days, showed the highly cultivated few, including women, skilled in Greek and mathematics; but there was also a body of illiterates who had claims to be considered in the representation of a stage play, so that there was needed a combination of art with power. At the Restoration the theatre was opened again. Up to that time the parts of women had almost always been acted by men. There had been some introduction of women on the stage, but it was very sparing; and one writer told them that women were hooted from the stage. In the time of Charles II. Killigrew introduced women-actors. He (professor Morley) did not see why an accomplished woman should not take her part in the drama, as well as in poetry or general literature. The Duke's Theatre was under the management of Sir W Davenant, and scenery was introduced. The Puritans still kept away from the theatres. Comedies were introduced, and plots setting forth intrigue were in high favour. Shakespeare was still in favour, but even he was "dished up." The better element in the comedy came from France, and was traceable to Moliere at a time when France was very strong in literature and exercised much influence upon England. The Heroic Play was that of the time of Charles the Second, in which a certain amount of tall nonsense was thought desirable. Then they came to the plays of Lee and Otway, and there was the criticism of the false heroic by Henry Fielding. After giving some illustrations from "Tom Thumb," Professor Morley postponed his further remarks on the subject to the lecture which he intends to deliver next week.

"CHRONIQUES SCANDALEUSES."

(*Globe*, Jan. 3.)

IN one of Miss Edgworth's novels is an account of a certain Irish squire who has a desire to celebrate his own obsequies like Charles the Fifth. He wished to be edified by hearing the narration of his virtue and excellences which the mourners are sure to pour forth over his corpse—to behold the touching sorrow of relatives and tenants. But the experiment is a failure; he finds death only to find that the attendants at the "wake" are not at all crushed with sadness, but rather merry with whisky; and instead of being gratified with hearing his praises sung as he lies under his pall, he discovers that friends and relations speak of him with more candour than charity. In fact, the whole affair is so unsatisfactory that he rises from his coffin at last, to the extreme terror of the bystanders, and dismisses the funeral *corteye* with the reverse of a benediction.

The modern custom of publishing the biography of celebrated men during their lifetime places them much in the position of the Irish squire. They have the advantage of seeing under what aspect they will be handed down to posterity, and, like Sir Condy, can rise to contradict some peculiarly glaring misstatement. These are the advantages of the custom, but it is questionable whether it can be altogether agreeable to the hero of the biography to be thus paraded in public before his decease. If the notices of his life are invariably favourable the case might be different, but writers are frequently as candid or as illnatured as Sir Condy's tenantry. They describe every weakness, every error, as freely as if the subject of their criticism were beyond the reach of their voices. Hoffman notes that on one special occasion, at a certain precise day and hour, he acted like a fool. A man may say this of himself, but few people care to find their neighbours chronicling the fact with equal exactitude. We all make mistakes in our lives, but it is pleasanter if our fellow creatures will defer the public discussion of them until after our decease. Even in minor matters few people would wish to have their private tastes, their peculiar crotchets and fancies, even their religious feelings, proclaimed abroad in the unreserved fashion peculiar to these contemporary biographies. After their death they might expect such revelations, but it is somewhat hard to be thus called upon to peruse the inscription on their own tombstone. If laudatory, a modest man might feel embarrassed; if the reverse, his sensations might be even less enviable. It is not always for our comfort to know how our best friends speak of us behind our backs; but writers of biographies sometimes seem to forget that their subject is still living as they re candidly chronicle all the evil, as well as the good, in his life. "I leave my acts to the judgment of posterity," writes Lord Bacon, and succeeding ages have justified his confidence by the honour paid to the great author of the "Novum Organum." But mind all the praise rises the dissentient voice of the poet, who pronounces him

"The greatest, wisest, meanest of mankind."

Had contemporary biography been in fashion in Bacon's days he might have had the pleasure of reading some similar sentiment in a newly published "Life" of himself. These contemporary "Lives" are generally of a more personal and gossipping character than ordinary histories; they resemble the old *chroniques scandaleuses*, the collection of fugitive trifles, of *on dits* and court scandal, compiled by a St. Simon or a Horace Walpole. They must needs be so; the public history of the times of which they treat is too modern to interest readers who are already familiar with it from the columns of the newspapers, and the writer must fall back on the private history of his hero for lack of other matter. It is interesting to read accounts of public receptions and diplomatic conferences which took place years ago, but we do not care to re-peruse such descriptions a few months after we saw them in the *Times*. So, to excite interest, the biographist hurries over the public part of the show, and tells his readers how many plates of soup the great man ate at the banquet, what coloured tie he wore at the conference, whether he preferred a seat ever so far from the fire. These things may seem trivial to record, but, as the writer knows, there are a certain class of minds who enjoy reading such gossip; and a book seasoned with similar anecdotes is sure of a ready sale. If the chronicler takes a bolder flight, and records any tale of family trouble or scandal, he is yet more sure of readers. Every one is virtuously shocked at the invasion of domestic privacy—"wonders that such things are allowed to be published—thinks the writer ought to be ashamed of himself"—but every one, openly or surreptitiously, reads the book. Of course they only do so to condemn it—but the book sells. To anyone, except the individuals pilloried in it, such works are undoubtedly extremely amusing reading. The peruser has the guilty yet agreeable sensation that accompanies the eating of forbidden fruit; he feels that a great deal of the information should hardly have been published at least just at present; but still it is very entertaining to look into the secret skeleton cupboards of our living neighbours, and he can enjoy this pleasure, and reprobate the "impertinent curiosity" of the writer who supplies it, all in the same breath.

Undoubtedly, "feathers show which way the wind blows," and these gossipping chronicles often give a truer idea of a man's character than a more studied work. Horace Walpole and Madame d'Arblay are the best historians of the courts of George II. and III. Probably a hundred years hence posterity may rank some of our modern biographies of great men among the most valuable additions to historical literature. Contemporary gossip is denounced as vulgar; when a century or so has passed it becomes valuable. What would antiquarians give for new letters from the waiting-maid of Cleopatra or the servant of Julius Cæsar? Perhaps when the New Zealander sits amid the ruins of London Bridge he may hail with equal enthusiasm the discovery of epistles from the Jeameses and Jemima Annes of our era. In Lord Lytton's poem, "King Arthur," a certain knight falls into the hands of idolators, who propose roasting him as a sacrifice to ensure calm seas. The knight appeals to a priest who appears intelligent, and exclaims against both the cruelty and the uselessness of the act. The priest who is a man superior to ordinary prejudice, frankly acknowledges that he believes the knight's death will have no possible effect on the weather, but, as he sapiently remarks—

"If thousands think so, we the thousands please;
Your private interest cannot be the guide;
When interests clash, majorities decide."

So the living subjects of memoirs may console themselves with the reflection that if they suffer from being thus publicly paraded, they are the means of conferring much enjoyment on their fellow creatures—on the openly curious who read the biography and say they like it—on the good people, who say "how shocking!" at every alternate page and yet finish the volume.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK AT HIGH ELMS.

(*World.*)

NEAR the woods of Cudham, in Kent, perhaps the least inhabited and wildest district within twenty miles of London, dwells a little band of philosophers, statistical, zoological, physiological, archæological, botanical, entomological, evolutionary, and revolutionary. They have not flown to the convenient wilds of Down and Bickley to escape that persecution which a couple or three centuries ago would have consigned them to the fate of the martyrs of Dartford; for the temper of the age is indulgent to its most advanced philosophers, who, whether they preach for or against alcohol, in favour of perpetual hard work or frequent holidays, for the demolition of the Mosaic cosmogony or the preservation of national relics of a bygone period, listened to eagerly and attentively—not by a little knot of learned followers, but by the great world of culture extending over both hemispheres. In bringing human affairs to book, and demolishing the generalisations of hasty philosophers or social enthusiasts, Dr. Farr, the ex-registrar-general, deals stern justice from his pretty house at Bickley; at Down Mr Darwin pursues with an even mind and unwearied patience those investigations which, on being given to society, provide it with an engrossing object of interest: at High Elms, on the frontier of the 'last parish in the world and the first one out of it,' dwells the many-sided philosopher, politician, and man of business, who sympathising completely with the pursuits of his friends, adds to them in his own person a dozen or two of other studies, and enjoys the well-earned reputation of the hardest-working man in England.

Enjoying the honours of canonisation during his lifetime—a tribute to his public beneficence as the inventor of the Bank-holiday—Sir John Lubbock, in outward appearance as well as inner life, is a very excellent type of an apostle of culture, understood in the highest and best sense, without transcendental foppery, ecclesiological affectation, or common-room sourness. A fair-haired man, with delicate features and blue eyes, with a peculiarly eager glance in them, he is just at that happy period of early middle age when the intellectual powers have matured, and physical force and activity have not yet begun to decline. A fair rider and a good shot, he has within a few years almost abandoned field-sports, on the principle that 'one must give up something,' and confines his physical exercise to a long walk round the shrubberies and across the fields of High Elms. There he may be seen stepping at a rapid pace through the varied foliage of the trees and shrubs planted by his father, the author of the *Theory of Probabilities, Researches on the Tides*, and other astronomical and mathematical works. This part of the father's work is largely appreciated by the son, who, while striding along, can find ample time to point out the rarer conifers and the various kinds of oaks, to descant upon the beauty of the autumn hues of many of the exotics, and to point out that High Elms is so called because it is famous for the beauty of the beeches which flourish amain on the shallow layer of soil overlying the chalk. A beautiful overarching avenue of young beeches marks the line of an old bridle-path which once stretched over the hill to Cudham Woods, where now filth succeed field with only green shaws intervening. No man more thoroughly enjoys and appreciates natural scenery, whether taken as a whole or in the minute details of shapely trees, beautiful leaves and flowers, than the master of High Elms, who is never tired of exercising that faculty of acute observation invaluable in a natural philosopher. It was the sharp vision, coupled with a swift habit of thought, which led him to suggest, at first with some diffidence, but subsequently with a confidence which carries conviction with it, that the so-called sleep of flowers had reference to the habits of insects, on the ground that flowers which are fertilised by night-flying insects would derive no advantage from being open in the day; while, on the other hand, those which are fertilised by bees would gain nothing by being open at night. Thus the 'Nottingham Catch-fly,' which is fertilised by moth, opens at night, and the 'John-go-to-Bed-at-Noon' opens early to attract the bees and closes when the sun is highest, while the bright-blue 'Scilla' is fitted with a special apparatus—one of the most beautiful natural levers that could be imagined—for depositing pollen on the bee.

The theory that a natural philosopher must, like a poet, be born receives strong support from the career of Sir John Lubbock. Inheriting mathematical power from his father, he appears to have taken up zoological studies entirely on his own account. His education can hardly be said to have given his taste any bent in that direction. His preliminary instruction over, he was sent to Eton, where his academical career was suddenly cut short by the illness of his father's two partners, which made it necessary that the future Eton should be exchanged for a desk in Lombard-street. At the age of fourteen he forsook Latin verse-making for accounts, and acquired a sound knowledge of banking. His subsequent education was therefore completed in his leisure hours at High Elms, his recreation being the pursuit of natural history. Early in life he learned to divide his attention, and, while giving it thoroughly to banking during business-hours to turn it with good effect on literature and science while at home. His natural history work received a great impetus from Mr. Darwin who came to reside at Down, and at once took a keen interest in the young investigator. Thus commenced a friendship between two of the most thoughtful and agreeable of men, which has only increased in cordiality with time. Sir John Lubbock is always pleased to confess his debt to Mr. Darwin for enlightened counsel, and, without being exactly his pupil, has profited much by familiar intercourse with that great philosopher. In zoology he has confined his researches mainly to the lower animals, insects, and crustaces, and made many discoveries concerning their habits and development, embodied in communications to various learned societies. These abstruse studies, however, are of course less known and appreciated by the public than the remarkable observations on the relations of insects and plants already referred to. His studies of bee life, habits, and development have contributed greatly to the more perfect understanding of that insect; and his resolution of the curious and long-puzzling problem of the queen-bee as a case of natural selection within the hive has lightened the advocates of the theory of evolution of an obstacle which at one time threatened to be damaging, if not fatal, to their doctrine. More recently he has devoted his powers of observation to ants, and has tested their intelligence by a variety of interesting expriments. One of the best rooms on the first-floor of High Elms is devoted to work, and at the present moment contains a menagerie of ants. Between thirty and forty species are represented by separate nests, placed under glass, carefully shaded from the light, and surrounded by water to prevent the interesting insects from escaping and pervading the house. It is pleasant to see Sir John Lubbock, arrayed in his working suit of gray stuff, gently uncovering the nests, and scrutinising the creatures quickly lest the animals should take alarm at the influx of light, and be thrown into disorganisation by the thought that their nest is attacked. It is curious to observe that these tiny creatures have animals with them, which it may be presumed are useful in some way, as the ants forbear to attack them. They are mostly of the beetle race, and among them the little *Claviger*, are quiet blind, possibly from confirmed subterranean habits, and are only found in ants' nests, the proprietors of which take as much care of them as they do of their own young. Apparently ants have a considerable variety of domestic animals, among which the third *Platyarthrus* is conspicuous as well as the *Beckia albinos*, the latter of which was first fully described by Sir John Lubbock, who suggests that perhaps these two act the part of the Constantinople dog and the Turkey buzzard, making themselves useful as scavengers.

An hour's chat with the owner of this well-organised workshop has a tendency to dispel some early illusions of the unscientific mind concerning the industry of the ant. It is an industrious creature in the main, but there are ants and ants. The large red species found in Central Europe, and which displays extraordinary activity when light is admitted to its nest, is not industrious at all, being a purely fighting aristocrat and sahreholder. She—the fighting ants are Amazons—makes predatory excursions, like the 'commandoes' of the old Dutch boers and carries off the pupæ or chrysalids, the so-called ants' eggs of which young pheasants are so fond, of another species, and brings them up as slaves. As Sir John Lubbock points out, the shareholders present a striking instance of the degrading tendency of slavery. They can neither wash nor feed themselves. They have lost the greater part of their instinct, their art or power of building: their domestic habits, for they take no care of their young: their industry, for they take no part in providing themselves with food and if the colony changes its nest, the rulers are carried by their slaves to the new one. Even their structure has altered: their mandibles have lost their teeth, and have become mere nippers, terrible in war, but useless for other purposes. So helpless, except for fighting purposes, have they become, that if deprived of their slaves they actually die of hunger. These curious facts, which sound almost like the romance of natural history, have all been verified at High Elms by observations which confirm those of Huber in almost every case.

Mindful that the proper study of mankind is man, Sir John Lubbock has not devoted more than a fair share of his energy and acuteness to the study of the lower animals. Always fond of archæology, he gave that interesting pursuit a wide range by applying the evidence of existing monuments to the elucidation of the habits of primitive mankind. Danish antiquaries having drawn attention to the kitchen middens of Scandinavia, he made an excursion thither to judge of them from personal observation, and also studied the gravels of the Somme, the bone-caves of Dordogne, the lake dwellings of Switzerland, and numerous public and private museums. His own collection of fragments of the stone age is singularly fine and full of interest, containing some grand specimens of flint and obsidian weapons, axes, arrow-heads, and daggers. With that spirit of thorough investigation, which is one of his prominent characteristics, he took a maker of gun-flints into council, and learned from him the method, thousands of years old, by which pieces of the required size and shape may be chipped from a block of flint. Directing his visitor's attention to a block, showing how the splinters come off at a well-directed blow, he confessed that there is in this as in some other apparently simple operations a decided knack, which he personally has been unable to acquire. Nevertheless, there is the modern work in his museum side by side with the ancient relics of Scandinavia and the more recent work of the same kind brought from the islands of the Pacific. It is this method of comparing the weapons of old Europe with those of existing savages that has enabled him to draw his conclusions concerning the modes of fighting and hunting in vogue among our barbarian ancestors. By an extension of this system to customs which in civilised countries have survived all meaning, but still retain it among savages, he has been enabled bit by bit to build up a theory of the processes by which civilisation has been evolved from barbarism. The sum of his work in this direction has been given to the public in *Prehistoric Times* and the *Origin of Civilisation*, both of which have passed through several editions, and appear on the shelves of his workroom in French, German, Italian, Danish, Russian, Dutch, and Swedish. His *Origin of Civilisation* has also, it is almost needless to add, gone through two American editions. His doctrine is well known as one of progression and improvement as opposed to the old-fashioned one of degeneracy and decay.

The short career of Sir John Lubbock as a politician has been marked by substantial success. Although neither a showy orator nor a brilliant debater, he has succeeded in passing six useful Bills, besides that Bank holiday Bill, an achievement which has won an anticipatory triumph over the obstructive arguments of the *advocatus diaboli*. Maidstone has every reason to be proud of its member, whose character is not devoid of useful pertinacity. He is very hopeful on the subject of the Ancient Monuments Bill, and having succeeded in disposing of the objection that it would interfere with the rights of property has no doubt of getting it through sooner or later, if in a slightly modified form. He has also given practical proof that his heart is in the work by rescuing one of our most valuable national monuments from destruction by putting his hand in his pocket and buying the land outright. As a banker he has signalised himself by introducing the system of Country Clearing, a great boon to the banking fraternity. The Bankers' Book Evidence Bill and the Absconding Debtors' Bill, as well as numerous contributions to financial literature, bear witness that his devotion to science has not weakened his care for the interests of commerce.

How does he contrive to get through this quantity of work? Mainly, he will answer, by beginning early in the morning. At six o'clock he will be found in his workroom preparing for the day by a plunge into the world of science, by writing a paper to be read at some learned gathering, or by making anatomical drawings, an art in which he has acquired considerable skill. Then come breakfast, a drive to the Orpington Station, and thence, as swiftly as may be, to Lombard-street. Afterwards follows, according to the season, the House of Commons or home; for the member for Maidstone is a genuine family man, the father of three sons and three daughters. Lady Lubbock, who is an accomplished amateur artist, takes the keenest interest in her husband's pursuits, often lending him the aid of her ready pencil in preparing the diagrams for illustrating his works, and is apt at a literary illustration as well. As the visitor is bidding farewell to High Elms his host calls his attention to the gem of his barbarian armory, the battle-axe of a Samoan chief, with the teeth of his victims imbedded in the shaft like the notches in an old-fashioned duelling pistol. 'It always reminds me,' is the remark one may hear, 'of poor Rawdon Crawley, and "my pistols, which I shot Captain Marker."'

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,
HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
London Office, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDEND, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS—£325,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained application.
No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.
BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.
Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.
The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.
Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£150,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	MANILA.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	SHANGHAI.
RANGOON.	SOURABAYA.	HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE AND GERMANY, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY
ARE RECEIVED AT CALL OR TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 " ..... 5 "
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
C. J. SHARP, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 "
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
CAPITAL PAID UP.....£750,000
RESERVE FUND .....£151,560 10s.
HEAD OFFICE: 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED.
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, " PARIS,
And also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.
CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investment and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal
interest will be allowed .....at 5 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 4 do.
All letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
H. W. JONES,
Agent, Bombay.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.
VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

MESSRS. FISSE THIRION & Co., of Reims, have appointed the undersigned, AGENTS for the Sale of their CHAMPAGNE in Bombay.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
FISSE THIRION & Co.'s BRAND is well known on the Calcutta side of India, where it sells for Rs. 40 per 1 dozen case.
The wines is of excellent quality and is medium dry—in introducing it in the Bombay Market we are authorised to quote for it as follows:—

Cash.		Credit.	
1 doz. Qts.	2 dozs. Pints.	1 doz. Qts.	2 dozs. Pints.
Rs. 36-8	Rs. 40-4	Rs. 38-0	Rs. 42-0

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS & CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.
CUTLER PALMER & CO.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.
NORTON'S
CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., *and* 11s. *each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.*
CAUTION.
Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

JOHN & HENRY GWYNNE,
ENGINEERS,
89, CANNON STREET, E.C., HAMMERSMITH IRON WORKS, W., LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
MACHINERY FOR RAISING WATER.
PUMPS for DRAINAGE.
PUMPS for IRRIGATION.
PUMPS for RECLAMATION.
PUMPS for EMPTYING DOCKS.
PUMPS for CIRCULATING WATER IN SURFACE CONDENSERS.
PUMPS for RAISING SUNKEN SHIPS
PUMPS for USE ON BOARD SHIPS.
PUMPS for MINES.
PUMPS for CONTRACTORS.
PUMPS for MANUFACTURERS.
PUMPS for HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.
HYDRAULIC RAMS, WATER WHEELS, &c., &c.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.
MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS,
BOMBAY: 2, HUMMUM STREET. POONA: 1, EAST STREET.
BEG to draw attention to their NEW and FRESH STOCK of GOODS just unpacked, suitable for presentation.
LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES.
BEST LONDON AND INDIAN JEWELLERY.
TRAVELLING AND OFFICE CLOCKS.
MUSICAL BOXES AND SINGING BIRDS.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF SPECTACLES.
Repairs executed with care and expedition.
C. MARCKS & CO.

FRENCH HOUSE,
MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.
KID GLOVES OF BEST QUALITY IN ALL COLOURS AND SIZES.
SILK GLOVES OF BEST QUALITY IN ALL COLOURS AND SIZES.
SILK MITTENS OF BEST QUALITY IN ALL COLOURS AND SIZES.
MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
FRENCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
12th January, 1879.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW,
BEG to draw the attention of intending purchasers to their large stock of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, comprising 132 descriptions, which being all made at their own Manufactory permits them to offer them to the public at much cheaper rates than other firms, who obtain them through Agencies.
Twelve years' experience of the climate has assisted them in making Watches most adapted and suitable for India.
From their large stock they specially recommend the following—
THEIR Rs. 50 SILVER LEVER WATCH, in either open face, half hunting, or hunting case, in sizes to suit either Ladies or Gentlemen.
THEIR Rs. 75 SILVER LEVER WATCH, in extra strong and durable case, with Gold hinges, compensation balance, and hair spring Breguet.
THEIR Rs. 110 SILVER KEYLESS WATCH, in beautifully finished case, wit Gold hinges and Gold winding nut.
The above Watches can also be had in Gold cases, either open face, half hunting or hunting, at Rs. 150, 200, and 250, respectively.
THEIR Rs. 40 GERMAN SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, Patent Lever Escapemen.
THEIR Rs. 60 FINE SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, do. do. do.
THEIR Rs. 60 GERMAN SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, do. do. do. Extra large size,
These Watches are guaranteed good Time-keepers; strong and serviceably made to suit the roughest work, being specially adapted for Railway employés.
The excellence of all the above Watches has been universally recognised and approved of, and our sales of them increase from year to year.
F. L. & Co. also beg to draw attention to their large stock of cheap Silver Watches in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, Patent Lever Escapement, all excellent time-keepers, guaranteed for one year, at Rs, 25, 27, 30, 35, 40, and 45.
German Silver Keyless Watches, known as Soldiers' Watches, at Rs. 18, 20, 22, and 25.
Further details can be seen in our Catalogue, sent post free on application to all parts of India.
FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

THOMAS STEVENS,
STEVENGRAPH WORKS, COVENTRY,
& 114, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON,
ARMY AND NAVY CONTRACTOR FOR
GOLD AND SILVER LACES, EMBROIDERY, NAVY HAT RIBBONS, &c.

CHAMPAGNE.
HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.
THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*
"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."
Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES
INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF
EM. DUBOIS & CO.'S SHIPPING.

Cash.			Credit.	
21	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand, Old Cognac.....	22	8
24	12	* ONE STAR, Oval Barrels, with Glass Stopper	26	0
33	4	* ONE STAR, Barrels & robinet, with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, about 3 Impl. gall	35	0
25	12